

CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD
FOR IRELAND.

TWELFTH REPORT

OF

THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD
FOR IRELAND,

OF

PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS
BOARD (IRELAND) ACTS, 1891-1901

(54 & 55 VICT., CH. 48, SECTION 41;

56 & 57 VICT., CH. 35;

57 & 58 VICT., CH. 50;

59 & 60 VICT., CH. 47, PART IV.;

62 & 63 VICT., CH. 18;

1 EDW. VII., CH. 3;

1 EDW. VII., CH. 34).

For the Year ending 31st March, 1903.

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.



DUBLIN:

PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY ALEX. THOM & CO. (LIMITED), 87, 88, & 89, ABBEY-ST.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
E. PONSONBY, 116, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN; or
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING-STREET, FLEET-STREET, E.C., and
32, ABINGDON-STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or
OLIVER & BOYD, EDINBURGH.

1903.

[Cd. 1622.] Price 5½d.

INDEX TO TWELFTH REPORT.

	Page
<i>Period dealt with in Report,</i>	5
<i>Moneys for the purposes of the Board,</i>	5
<i>Income and Expenditure,</i>	5
<i>Purchase of Estates,</i>	7
<i>Capital Borrowed,</i>	8
 <i>Agriculture and Matters relating to Land :</i>	
Example Plots,	9
Fruit Trees,	10
Forest Trees,	10
Improvement of Horses,	10
„ Cattle,	11
„ Asses,	12
„ Swine,	12
„ Poultry,	14
Sheep-dipping,	11
Bee-keeping,	11
Potato Spraying,	12
Early Potato Culture,	12
Threshing Machines,	13
Loans for Fencing,	14
Agricultural Shows,	14
Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction,	14
 <i>Enlargement of Holdings and Migration :</i>	
Dillon Estate,	16 & 17
G. E. Browne Estate,	18
Re-sale of Estates,	17
 <i>Sea Fisheries :</i>	
Spring Mackerel Fishing, Aran and Cleggan,	19
„ „ Blacksod,	20
Herring Fishing,	22-26
Cured Fish Trade,	26
Pickled Mackerel,	28
Herrings purchased by Merchants,	27

Sea Fisheries—continued.

Mackerel	29
Autumn Mackerel Fishing,	28
Cod and Ling Cured,	30
Development of Fishing, Bantry Bay,	31
" " Fishing Lights,	31
" " Boats added to Fleet,	31
Boats Lost,	32
Insurance of Boats,	32
Instruction in Fishing,	33
Boat-building,	34
Barrel-making,	34

Industries :

Lace and Crochet Classes,	35
Embroidery,	35
Knitting,	36
Lace Curtains,	35 & 36
Weaving Homespuns,	36
Carpentry Classes,	37
Domestic Training Classes,	36
Net-mending Classes,	37

Engineering Works :

Total Expenditure,	37
Tonragee and Belmullet Route,	37
Parish Committee Scheme,	38

Miscellaneous Matters :

Reports of Rural District Councils	40
Raiffeisen Banks,	41
Subsidies to Steam Ships,	43
Village Libraries,	43
Donations,	43
Co-operation of Constabulary,	43
Census Returns,	44
Accounts of Receipts and Expenditure,	45
List of Appendices,	46

CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD FOR IRELAND.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM HUMBLE,
EARL OF DUDLEY,
&c., &c., &c.,

LORD LIEUTENANT-GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the members of the Congested Districts Board for Ireland, beg leave to submit this Report of our proceedings during the financial year ended 31st March, 1903.

MONEYS FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE BOARD.

Our income in the past year amounted to £85,208, derived from the following sources :—

Interest on Church Surplus Grant,	£41,250
Repayment of Loans,	8,711
Interest on Stock, &c.,	247
Parliamentary Grant,	25,000
Ditto,	10,000

Income and
Expenditure.

The additional Grant of £10,000 was issued from the "Civil Contingencies Fund" as the first instalment of a new Parliamentary Grant of £20,000 per annum provided for in the Irish Land Bill introduced by the Chief Secretary for Ireland on the 25th March last.

This Grant was approved by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury on two conditions, viz.:—that we should appoint a Solicitor on our staff with a view to reducing the law expenses, and, secondly, that the cost of Administration should be inquired into by the Treasury Remembrancer for Ireland.

In compliance with these conditions we appointed Mr. R. H. Tighe to be our Solicitor on the 18th August, 1902, and we have given facilities for the inquiry proposed by the Treasury.

In addition to the above income we received from rents and repayments for expenditure under various heads £122,717, which with £6,323 realized by sale of Consols, and a balance of £7,825 from the preceding year, and £9,000 borrowed from the Commissioners of Public Works, brought the available funds to a total of £230,573.

The total expenditure was £210,055, leaving a balance of £20,518 at the end of the year. This total includes sums paid for the purchase of estates and provided for by advances of Guaranteed Land Stock. The following Table shows, for

Income and
Expenditure.

each year since the formation of our Board, the gross expenditure and also the net expenditure, excluding the purchase of estates :—

			Gross, £		Net, £
1892--3,	...	...	42,666	...	41,343
1893--4,	...	...	46,910	...	41,815
1894--5,	...	...	66,968	...	59,899
1895--6,	...	...	79,090	...	63,531
1896--7,	...	...	78,851	...	62,727
1897--8,	...	...	82,255	...	63,147
1898--9,	...	...	92,787	...	66,812
1899--00,	...	...	112,879	...	56,954
1900--01,	...	...	137,622	...	80,340
1901--02,	...	...	148,606	...	97,234
1902--03,	...	...	148,346	...	92,628

The amount expended in the year for the purchase of estates and redemption of charges, not included in the above figures was £61,709, which was partly provided for by the sale of £71,250 Guaranteed Land Stock, including £25,340 Stock issued to us in the previous year. The cash produced by the sale of the Stock was £56,854 19s. 1d., of which £7,186 18s. 9d., to meet a payment of £7,980 for the purchase of an estate, remained in our hands at the end of the year, as well as £1,426 unsold Stock in respect of other estates.

Since we purchased the steamer *Granville* in 1895, we had been setting aside annually the sum of £787, which was invested in Consols to form a Sinking Fund to replace the cost of the vessel. We decided last year that there was no necessity to continue this fund, and with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, the Consols were sold, producing £4,220, which was applied to meet general expenditure. We also sold £2,189 Consols belonging to the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund and £2,095 was thus realised.

The Guaranteed Land Stock issued by the Land Commission (£10,068 16s. 3d.) under the second section of the Congested Districts Board Act of 1899, as mentioned below, was sold by that Department and the cash was applied by them to redeem the charges on our estates, but in order to show the full cost of the various properties, the transaction is recorded in our accounts.

The net expenditure under the three heads specially provided for by the Treasury when the Parliamentary Grant was increased to £25,000 (see page 6 of our Report for 1899-1900, was for the past year :—

Administration,	...	...	£23,950
Technical Instruction,	...	...	11,317
Improvement of Estates, ...	...	...	21,046
			<hr/> £56,313

The total required to meet the conditions prescribed by the Treasury was £37,500.

Under the head of "Administration" is included the sum of £2,744 for law expenses, chiefly in connection with the purchase and re-sale of estates. When we appointed a salaried Solicitor a very large amount of business in connection with estates already purchased was in the hands of the Solicitors whom we had previously employed, and until this business has been disposed of we cannot look for any saving in this part of our expenditure.

In connection with the subject of law costs, we have been informed that His Honour Judge Ross has decided that printed conveyances of properties purchased in the Land Judges' Court shall no longer be obligatory. Our attention was called to this matter by a claim being made upon us for the sum of £57 5s. 7d. as the cost of printing the conveyance on the purchase of one estate in the Land Judges' Court.

The following advances of Stock for the purchase of estates were made to us by the Land Commission in the year:—

G. J. Tredennick Estate, County Donegal, ...	£5,600
Comyn Estate, County Galway, ...	3,315
Fitzpatrick Estate, do., ...	4,696
Darcy Estate, County Mayo, ...	5,700
McDonagh Estate, County Galway, ...	826
S. A. Fitzgerald Estate, County Mayo, ...	600
W. B. Tredennick Estate, County Donegal, ...	1,257
Rush Estate, County Mayo, ...	7,300
Knox Estate, do., ...	7,980
Total, ...	£37,274

Funds for
purchase of
estates.

Under the 2nd Section of the Congested Districts Board Act, 1890, the Land Commissioners issued the following amounts of Guaranteed Land Stock for the redemption of charges on our estates:—

	£	s.	d.
G. E. Browne Estate, ...	196	13	11
Faulkner Estate, ...	590	9	0
Strong Estate, ...	97	1	7
Burke Estate, ...	7,598	8	7
Higgins Estate, ...	1,142	2	11
Digby Estate, ...	444	0	3
Total, ...	£10,068	16	8

Owing to various exceptional circumstances a large amount of expenditure, which in the ordinary course would have fallen within the year ending 31st March last, had to be deferred to the present year. This included £6,000 provided for the improvement of estates, £3,000 due to County Councils for contributions in aid of rates raised for agriculture and technical instruction, and referred to later in this Report, £4,000 promised to local bodies for the construction of roads, &c., £2,000 due to Parish Committees, and about £7,980 awaiting payment to Vendors of Estates.

Funds for
purchase of
estates.

We are glad to be able to state that the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury have revised the terms on which we borrow money from the Board of Works for the improvement of estates, by extending the time for repayment from ten to twenty-five years. This concession has greatly reduced the annual charge on our income for the repayment of money which, under existing arrangements with the Land Commission, we could not expect to recover until many years had elapsed after the re-sale of the estates on which the borrowed funds had been expended.

The limits of advances for the several counties and the amount of Stock issued for each up to the 31st March last are as follows:—

County.	Limit of Issue.	Stock Issued.	Money borrowed for Improvements.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Cork,	74,640 0 0	—	—
Clare,*	732 0 0	—	—
Donegal,	201,263 0 0	18,220 0 0	800 0 0
Galway,	135,482 0 0	20,026 0 0	1,100 0 0
Kerry,	162,333 0 0	—	—
Leitrim,	66,270 0 0	—	—
Mayo,	332,162 0 0	320,215 4 9	24,900 0 0
Roscommon,	101,000 0 0	98,667 0 0	6,100 0 0
Sligo,	55,938 0 0	4,524 0 0	—
Total,	£1,124,149 0 0	£467,253 4 9	33,000 0 0

* The congested electoral division of Mount Shannon, in the County of Galway, has been transferred under the operation of the Local Government Act, 1918, to the County of Clare.

Capital
borrowed.

In the purchase of leaseholds and tenants' interests in large farms, purposes for which we cannot obtain advances of Land Stock, we expended the sum of £2,630 in the past year, and enable us to meet this expenditure, as well as the large outlay for improvements on the estates in our hands, and the annuities payable to the Land Commission on advances, amounting in all to £57,697, we made arrangements to borrow from the Commissioners of Public Works the sum of £12,000, of which, however, we drew only £8,000 in the year. On the other hand, our receipts from estates rose to £36,650 including £5,235 for "fines," charged to 241 tenants for new holdings or enlargements of existing holdings. It is hardly necessary for us to observe that, when purchasing estates we have to pay a much higher price for untenanted lands than that which we pay for the owner's interest in tenanted land, and the sums we have charged the occupiers for the tenant's interest in the additional land and for our outlay on new houses or other improvements, is in all cases very moderate, never, in fact, sufficient to cover our expenditure.

OPERATIONS DURING THE YEAR 1902-1903.

Our proceedings will now be described under the usual heads,
viz. :—

- I. Agriculture and matters relating to land;
- II. Improvement and enlargement of holdings and Migration;
- III. Sea Fisheries;
- IV. Industries;
- V. Engineering Works;
- VI. Miscellaneous.

I.—AGRICULTURE.

As in former years a large number of example plots, of one ^{Example} rood each, for grass and clover seeds, have been worked on the ^{Plots.} holdings of small occupiers. Hitherto the seeds for such plots have been issued gratuitously, but it has been decided for the future to make a small charge of from 2s. to 3s. for each package of seeds for one rood of land, these prices being about two-thirds of those at which the mixtures if made of thoroughly good seeds, could be procured from dealers. Much good is being effected by these grass-seed plots.

Turnip and mangold seeds have also been issued as before for a large number of plots, the occupiers undertaking to cultivate the plots in the manner recommended by the Board's Instructors. Hitherto it has been the practice to supply suitable artificial manures for these plots, but it has been decided to discontinue this system, as it has been found that many plot-holders neglect to carry out the instructions given for cultivation after the crop has been put in, and when the hope of obtaining more assistance from the Board disappears. To get over this difficulty a new system has been commenced: the necessary turnip and mangold seeds are supplied, but no artificial manures; and an undertaking is given that if the plot, which may consist of one or two roods, partly under roots and partly under potatoes or entirely under roots, is cultivated in all respects to the satisfaction of the Instructor, sufficient grass and clover seeds will be supplied gratis for laying down the plot in the following spring; it is hoped that by this means the plot-holders will be induced to cultivate thoroughly and to properly clean and prepare the plots for the grass and clover seeds.

A special series of drainage plots for example purposes has ^{Drainage plots.} been put in operation in the County Leitrim, where the land is very much in need of minor drains. The Board undertake in each case in which the closed drains are completed to the satisfaction of their Inspector to give a small grant, equivalent to about one-fourth of the estimated value of the work done.

Fruit Trees.

The services of Mr. Peter Brock, our Fruit and Market Gardening Expert, have been much in request; indeed it has been impossible for him to attend to all the districts in which his services were needed, and if the demand for fruit trees continues as at present, it will be necessary in the near future to provide him with an assistant for at least a part of the season. He is at present assisted as far as possible by the local agricultural instructors. The quantity of fruit trees sold during the year under the scheme is as follows:—

Apples	6,680
Pears, plums and cherries	538
Currants, gooseberries and raspberries	3,360

In most instances these trees have been issued in small lots, with a view to providing fruit for home consumption only, but in many cases considerable numbers have been planted for the purpose of providing fruit for sale. In districts which are considered suitable for growing fruit for sale, the people are encouraged to plant on a large scale. It is regretted that only in a very few instances has it been found possible to establish strawberry plots; there are many districts in which strawberries could be grown for sale with a certainty of a considerable profit, but it is extremely difficult to induce the people to clean their land thoroughly, which is absolutely essential before planting strawberries. It is hoped that greater success will attend the efforts to introduce strawberry culture when it is realised how much can be made by this crop, which brings in a good profit the first year after planting. It is satisfactory to report that more than 600 copies of Wright's "Profitable Fruit Growing" have been sold or distributed, making it necessary to obtain a further supply. All fruit growers in congested districts should understand that this excellent book, which has been recently revised, is supplied by the Board to residents in the congested districts, post free, for 4d., one-third of the ordinary selling price; and also that the services of our Fruit and Market Gardening Expert for giving instruction and advice as to the culture of fruits and vegetables or market gardening, are obtainable by all persons residing in congested districts.

Shelter
Planting.

About 150 applicants have been supplied with forest trees for shelter planting; a very much greater number of persons had applied for trees, which were not supplied, as the applicants failed to fence efficiently the ground which it was proposed to plant.

Horse-
breeding.

There is not much change to report in the horse-breeding operations of the Board, except that the system of locating stallions for three years with suitable persons in the districts has been extended. The difficulty is to find farmers who have the accommodation, and can be trusted to take good care of the horses; but where it can be practised this system results in economy, and often in increased local interest in the scheme.

For many years the Board have located Welsh cob and pony stallions in Connemara, with such satisfactory results that this year all the stallions in the congested area of Galway are of that breed.

The demand for donkey sires still increases, and, undoubtedly, ^{Asses.} in several localities the donkeys have been much improved, and prices in the local fairs have risen to an extent hitherto unknown. At the same time it is most difficult to procure the type of Jack required, many of the Spanish donkeys being too long in the leg to produce the donkey that is best adapted to Ireland; while the price of all good foreign donkeys has risen considerably since the South African War.

During the year twenty-seven asses were located for service in congested districts under the usual agreements.

The number of bulls sold and at service during the year, and Cattle at service on 31st March, 1903, is as follows:—

	Bulls sold during year ended 31st March, 1903.	Total number of Bulls at service under Board's Schemes on 31st March, 1903.
Shorthorns	52	97
Aberdeen Angus	13	36
Galloway	49	101
Red Polled	1	3
Total	115	237

The bulls at service include eleven located under the plan, recently introduced, of giving subsidies for the services of suitable bulls not provided by the Board. Last spring a white shorthorn was sold under the scheme to a purchaser in Connemara for the purpose of crossing with cross-bred black heifers bred from the Board's Galloway bulls, and it is satisfactory to state that the demand for the services of this animal has been considerably greater than was expected. A second white bull was issued in March, 1903, to be located in the Louisburgh district.

Forty-eight boars of the large Yorkshire breed were sold on Swine, the usual terms during the year.

Our efforts to encourage the practice of sheep-dipping ^{Sheep-dipping} have met with very satisfactory results; 53,000 sheep were dipped during the past year; the numbers dipped during the years ending 31st March, 1901 and 1902, being 25,000 and 38,700 respectively, showing a steady increase. A portable dipping apparatus of improved design has been built to the Board's order, and it is believed that in many respects it will be more suitable than those which have been hitherto in use. Sheep-dipping was commenced in Kerry during the past season, when a small number of sheep were dipped; it is anticipated that there will be a very considerable increase in the number offered for dipping in Kerry next season.

The Board's scheme for the distribution of eggs for setting has ^{Poultry.} been continued as heretofore, and the poultry fattening depot at Mulroy has been worked by Mr. W. Monro in a satisfactory manner.

The quantity of honey purchased by us from beekeepers was ^{Bee-keeping} 30½ cwt. in 1897, 3½ tons in 1898, 12½ tons in 1899, 8 tons in 1900, 10 tons 6 cwt. in 1901, and 2½ tons in 1902.

Bee-keeping.

The accounts of our purchases and sales in the past six years are given in the annexed table:—

YEAR.	Paid for Honey.	Expenses, Plant, &c.	Total Expenditure.	Total Receipts.	Balance.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1897, . .	26 5 4	57 1 10	133 7 2	112 16 9	Loss. 40 10 5
1898, . .	223 12 4	21 5 8	244 17 10	261 17 11	Profit. 17 0 1
1899, . .	693 16 8	35 11 1	779 7 9	831 5 9	Profit. 52 18 0
1900, . .	451 15 11	45 12 1	508 15 0	482 5 8	Loss. 15 9 4
1901, . .	484 13 5	135 13 4	690 11 9	699 0 7	Loss. 81 11 2
1902, . .	123 12 4	79 3 8	193 16 0	177 6 1	Loss. 16 9 11
Total, . .	2,098 16 0	476 12 6	2,575 15 6	2,484 12 9	Loss. 86 2 9

It is regretted that foul brood seems to have been spreading, especially in County Cork. It is intended to take active measures next season to deal with it in those districts in which beekeepers are prepared to co-operate with the Board in endeavouring to stamp it out.

The past season was an exceptionally bad one as regards the amount of honey produced; many beekeepers lost their stocks in the spring owing to the very unfavourable weather which then prevailed. The honey depot for the purchase of honey produced in the congested districts was continued, but local associations of beekeepers are encouraged to market their honey through other channels.

Spraying instruction by demonstrations was given in the Inishowen district of Donegal as well as in the Sneem district of the Caherciveen peninsula, and it is anticipated that in both those districts spraying will be more generally practised by the small occupiers in future, as the results obtained were very satisfactory: our instructors give spraying instruction in their districts every summer. We continue to sell new spraying machines at two-thirds of cost price.

Arrangements have been made with forty-nine persons in suitable parts of Counties Cork, Kerry, Donegal, and Sligo, to grow small quantities of early potatoes for market; the Board supplied the necessary potato seed at a little under cost price, and gave a free grant of artificial manures to be used in conjunction with farmyard manure for the crop. The very wet weather experienced in February and March, in many instances, prevented the potatoes being planted as early as would otherwise have been the case, and frequently owing to want of proper attention the sprouting of the potatoes was not satisfactory, but it is hoped that on the whole the results will be such as lead to a considerable development of this scheme next year. There are

Potato
Spraying.Early Potato
Culture.

many parts of the congested districts in which early potatoes could be grown with a fair certainty of a substantial profit, but it has been considered necessary to confine the experiment in the first instance to a few of the most suitable districts, and when local growers have become fairly well versed in the proper method of treatment and culture to extend operations to other districts. We have arranged to supply broccoli seed to each grower of early potatoes in order that the ordinary Cornish system of growing broccoli after potatoes may be adopted.

As the "British Queen" and "Up-to-date" proved to be about the two most suitable varieties which can be recommended for use in the congested districts in conjunction with the "Champion," it was considered desirable to offer special inducements for the introduction of these varieties into districts in which they were little known, or had not been cultivated at all. It was accordingly announced that for the purpose of encouraging the introduction of these varieties into such districts as an experiment, the Board would supply to approved persons a limited quantity of "British Queen" and "Up-to-date" seed potatoes in 56 or 112lb. bags, at a price of 2s. 6d. and 4s. respectively, including cost of bag and delivery at applicant's station. No applicant was allowed to obtain more than one bag of each variety. This scheme met with a fair measure of success, and its adoption will probably result in the introduction of considerable quantities of the varieties of potato mentioned into districts in which they have not hitherto been cultivated. As has been stated in previous reports, the "British Queen" has almost invariably proved most satisfactory as a second early variety, and the "Up-to-date" is very generally appreciated for consumption from March until the early potatoes come into use.

A few "hand-and-foot" threshing machines were purchased in the early winter, and supplied to different districts. These little machines cost £7 each, weigh about 3½ cwt., and are very easily moved from place to place. Five men working continuously are capable of threshing twenty-two to twenty-four stone of oats per hour from an average crop of oats, as grown in the poorer parts of the congested districts; with a superior quality of oats, the amount threshed per hour would amount to about 30 stone. These machines have been very much appreciated, and it is believed that their introduction will, in some districts, induce the people to grow larger quantities of oats, the labour, as compared with the ordinary method of threshing with a flail, being very considerably reduced. The machines are worked by three men—two of whom operate handles fixed on each side, somewhat like those of a winnowing machine, while the third man feeds the machine and, at the same time, works treadles with his feet. As the work is hard, it is necessary to have two additional men to relieve those at the handles, and to supply the sheaves from the stack or barn, take away the threshed corn, &c. Five men working thus in changes, and keeping the machine going steadily throughout the day, can easily thresh three of the little stacks of the size

Early Potatoes.

Supply of Seed Potatoes.

Threshing Machines.

Threshing
machines

usually built on small holdings. The use of this machine will effect a considerable economy of labour, in addition to the time saved in the mere operation of threshing, it being possible to thresh out a stack in a short time on a fine day, instead of, as is at present customary, first putting the stack into a barn or covered house, and afterwards removing the sheaves again for threshing. The machines are lent on hire at 1s. per day, and it is intended to supply a good many more to fresh districts next winter, and probably to sell them on deferred terms of payment, on the understanding that the purchasers shall let the machines out on hire to their neighbours.

Loans for
Fencing.

The issue of small loans for erecting fences between arable and grazing lands on small holdings has been proceeded with, and there is a growing demand for such loans owing to the considerable addition made in the productive value of holdings by means of fencing, which the tenants have not the ready money to purchase nor the ability to erect without skilled assistance. Hitherto, in many districts, it has been necessary to assign to a member of the family, generally a child or a very old person, the duty of "herding" the cattle to keep them from trespassing on the crops. Up to the 31st March last we had issued sixty-four loans for this purpose, and about thirty miles of fencing had been provided.

Local
Agricultural
Societies.

The following contributions towards the list of prizes offered at local shows were made during the year to Agricultural and other societies :—

Ballyshannon Agricultural Society, . . .	£10 0
Inishowen Agricultural Society, . . .	38 15
Roscommon Agricultural Society, . . .	28 5
Co. Kerry Agricultural Society (1901), . . .	25 0
Do. do. (1902), . . .	25 0
North-West Donegal Agricultural Society, . . .	20 0
West Donegal Agricultural Society, . . .	40 0
Ballina Horticultural Society, . . .	10 0
Mayo Industrial Exhibition, . . .	20 0
Leitrim Live-Stock Show, . . .	15 0
Creevelea Agricultural Society, Co. Leitrim, . . .	15 0

Total, . . . £247 0

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION.

Department of
Agriculture.

We have referred in several of our recent Reports to the difficulties which have been experienced by the Department of Agriculture, the County Councils, and our Board in the arrangement of schemes for the expenditure of rates levied on Congested Districts under the Agricultural and Technical Instruction Act of 1899. The 18th Section of that Act is as follows :—

"The Department may, at the request of the Congested Districts Board for Ireland, exercise and discharge any of the powers and duties of that Board in or in relation to a Congested Districts County,

where the expenses thereby incurred are defrayed out of money provided by that Board, or by Local Authorities or from other local sources, but no money placed at the disposal of the Department by this part of this Act shall be applied in or in relation to a Congested Districts County." Department of Agriculture.

All money raised by rate must, under Section 19 (4), be "applied in accordance with the provisions of a Scheme approved by the Department," in any part of Ireland, and as no addition to the funds so raised could be made by the Department of Agriculture, while the Congested Districts are already entitled to anything they could obtain from our Board, it can hardly have been intended that, as a matter of course, rates should be raised in all Congested Districts. It was found, however, when the Act came into operation, that all rates struck under it must be County-at-large charges, and that under the other Technical Instruction Acts a rate could not be struck on a smaller area than a Rural District, so that there were no means of confining the ordinary administration of the Department to the non-congested portions of the country.

Experience has shown that, in addition to the withdrawal of about £3,000 a year from the Board's own schemes, the preparation and consideration of schemes for:—

1. Technical Instruction;
2. Agricultural Instruction;
3. Live Stock;

under the triple control of the Department, the County Council, and the Board, created a volume of correspondence, and caused difficulties and delays which interfered seriously with the business of each of those bodies.

In November last, the Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act, 1902, having given power to County Councils to exempt any Electoral Division from a rate under the Acts above referred to, we informed the local authorities that we would not in future make any grants in aid of rates raised under the Act of 1899 on a Congested District, and with the object of redeeming any pledges we had previously made, we voted for each County a contribution at the rate of 25s. for every 20s. collectible by a rate of one penny in the pound on the scheduled area, and we informed the County Councils that this would be our last contribution.

The amounts promised were:—

		£	s.	d.
County	Cork,	248	11	3
"	Donegal,	528	13	11
"	Galway,	351	17	6
"	Kerry,	524	7	6
"	Leitrim,	246	0	0
"	Mayo,	690	11	3
"	Roscommon,	212	15	0
"	Sligo,	199	8	9
Total,		£3,002	5	2

Owing to delays in the preparation of schemes, only £89 out of the above total was paid within the year.

II.—IMPROVEMENT and ENLARGEMENT of HOLDINGS and MIGRATION.

Purchase
Estates.

During the past year we have agreed to purchase the following estates :—

Name of Estate.	County.	Area.	Poor Law Valuation.	Price.
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.	£
Tredennick, W. R.,	Donegal, . .	112 0 0	—	1,200
Joule,	"	4,386 3 15	220 2 0	1,300
Parrott,	"	179 0 0	—	1,500
McDonagh, . . .	Galway, . .	103 0 0	50 13 0	80
Oomyn,	"	630 0 0	117 14 0	320
Pitzpatrick, . . .	"	1,006 0 0	270 15 0	4,700
Knox, W. J., . . .	Mayo, . . .	1,210 0 0	303 3 0	7,900
Robinson,	"	479 0 18	145 8 0	2,250
Darcy,	"	1,008 0 32	—	6,700
Rush,	"	719 0 15	309 3 0	7,500
Bingham,	"	30,914 1 13	—	72,000
Thafe Leasehold, .	"	3,320 3 11	—	6,800
O'Grady Leasehold, .	"	—	—	—
O'Dowd,	"	251 2 0	100 4 0	1,700
Kilgarriff,	Leitrim, . .	203 2 10	74 0 0	600
O'Connell's Farm, .	Kerry, . . .	100 2 35	43 10 0	400

The total area of untenanted land on these estates available for migration or the enlargement of holdings is about 15,000 acres.

Improvement
Works.

The improvement works, which were in progress on the estates in our hands at the date of our last Report, have been practically completed.

Dillon Estate.

Our Chief Inspector reports that the tenants on the Dillon Estate have done more for the improvement of their dwelling-houses and land during the past three years than they had done in twenty years previously, and that a very considerable number of the migratory labourers on the estate, who formerly did little or no work on their holdings during the winter months now occupy themselves during that season in effecting improvements on their holdings and houses.

On the Dillon Estate there are three towns at which fairs are held, viz.:—Ballyhaunis, Ballaghaderreen, and Kilkelly. We have taken steps to obtain patents to establish fairs in two other towns on the estate—Charlestown and Loughglyn.

In our last Report we reprinted a notice issued to the tenants on the Port Royal Estate, explaining the conditions on which we were prepared to give assistance to those who effected considerable improvements in their houses or built new houses. On that estate seven new houses were built and four were enlarged by the tenants, in addition to fourteen houses built and four enlarged by us. A similar system has been in operation on the Mitchell, Falkner, Charley, and Dillon Estates. On the latter a very large number of houses have been built or improved independently

of the still greater number improved under the Parish Committee Scheme, which has been four or five years established in all the parishes on the estate.

The Lung River, which flows for many miles through the Dillon, Waldron, and other estates in County Roscommon, and then falls into Lough Garra, near Boyle, has an extremely sluggish current, and adds enormously to the difficulty of draining a large area of country. At one point in its winding course this river forms a loop about two miles in length, while the distance across the neck of the loop is only half a mile, with a difference of fully eight feet between the levels of the two parts of the stream which so nearly meet. Our Chief Land Inspector has been authorised to expend £2,000 in cutting a canal across the neck referred to, and he anticipates that very great benefit to the drainage of a very extensive district will result.

Lung River
Drainage.

2,500 purchase-agreements have now been signed by tenants on our estates, and 586 sales on the Dillon Estate, included in the above total, were sanctioned by the Land Commission without an inspection of the holdings but with a guarantee from us covering the whole amount of the purchase money. The last of the advances on these terms was made on 26th July last, and since that date about 640 agreements, signed by the tenants, have been referred by the Land Commission to their Inspectors, as we had decided, for several reasons, to revert to this system, the chief object being to release our credit for the purchase of land in the counties of Mayo and Roscommon, in which the limits fixed by the Treasury under the Congested Districts Board Act, 1901, had been reached and we were anxious to reduce our debt to the Land Commission by effecting re-sales of as much as possible of the large amount of land in our hands in this and other estates.

Re-Sale
Estates.

The sales on the Dillon Estate would have made much more rapid progress and in fact would have been almost completed at the end of the past year if we could have obtained more skilled assistance from the Ordnance Survey Department in the mapping of holdings and turbary plots. Only six surveyors were engaged on this work up to February last, when two were withdrawn. The vast amount of work entailed in these survey operations may be realized when we state that, on this estate, more than 7,000 turbary plots require to be mapped and noted on the purchase agreements lodged at the Land Commission. These plots have to be noted on the agreements of both the tenants who have the right to cut turf and on the agreements of those other tenants on whose holdings the right is to be exercised. In these figures we do not include those simple or normal cases in which the purchasing tenant has a fair supply of turbary on his own holding without any excess, and has, consequently, neither to give or take turbary rights in connection with other holdings.

We have not succeeded in disposing of Loughglyn House, the mansion on the Dillon Estate, which was re-built by the late owner, after a fire, at a cost of over £8,000. We have arranged to divide all the demesne land amongst the tenants, for the enlargement of holdings, except about 100 acres of plantation surrounding the house.

Reference was made in our last Report to the small and very congested estate of G. E. Browne, in Co. Mayo, on part of which twelve tenants were, according to the rental, in occupation of 80 acres, but we found that seventeen were actually in occupation of this land, holding it in 276 plots—a typical example of the state of affairs on many properties in Mayo and Galway. In the arrangements for the re-sale of this estate a formidable legal difficulty arose, and we are glad to see that the Land Bill of 1903 proposes to provide a remedy for such cases. The circumstances were as follows:—

The landlord's title was quite clear, but two groups of occupiers were apparently the representatives of original lessees, in one case, numbering eight persons, and in the other case nine persons who had obtained leases in 1808 for 200 years of 57 acres at a rent of £14 6s. 2½d., and of 80 acres at a rent of £14 6s. 8d., respectively. The latter group had, as above-stated, divided the land into 276 lots. Most of the occupiers whom we found in possession paid the rents mentioned above by subscribing together and paying the landlord in one sum.

We had purchased the estate subject to the two leaseholds, but as it was quite impossible for any of the occupiers to deduce legal title from the original lessees, our title could not be registered free from the burden of the leaseholds, which would be necessary when selling the re-arranged holdings. Formal surrenders of their old holdings have been asked for from the tenants of the leased lands, and unless these surrenders are obtained the occupiers cannot purchase the new holdings, but must continue in the position of tenants.

In our Eleventh Report we stated that in several cases we had decided to purchase the holdings of small occupiers who had already bought these holdings from their landlords under the Land Purchase Acts, our object being to enlarge holdings which were too small to afford a sufficient support for the owners, by adding portions of adjacent lands which we had acquired. In carrying out these arrangements we were met by another legal difficulty which we hope will be removed by legislation.

After we had agreed to purchase several holdings of the class referred to, a difficulty arose in registering our title. It appeared that as the tenant's interest might have been incumbered before he became a purchaser under the Land Acts, our title, in the event of our destroying the identity of any holding by subdividing it in the operation of re-arranging the lands for the enlargement of holdings, could not be registered as free from all charges unless it were shown that there were no charges upon the tenant-purchaser's interest.

In carrying out the policy of enlarging and amalgamating holdings we have recently encountered a further difficulty. We bought, as an isolated part of an estate, a grass farm adjacent to other estates on which there were many small holdings of a very congested character and held under judicial tenancies. Several of the tenants on these other estates were migrated to new holdings on the grass farm, and there remained the work of sub-

dividing the holdings they had vacated, in order to enlarge the holdings of their neighbours on the estates of the same landlord. After very tedious negotiations with the tenants arrangements, which were satisfactory both to them and to their landlords, were completed, but we then found that the Land Commission could not consolidate the judicial rents of holdings with the rents of the portions which we proposed to add to the holdings until notices had been served on the owners and mortgagees of the estate, some of whom were abroad and could not be found. Unless the rents were consolidated the two portions of the future enlarged holding would constitute separate tenancies, and it would be impossible to prevent "sub-division."

Migration and
enlargement of
holdings.

III.—SEA FISHERIES.

FRESH FISH TRADE.

In accordance with our practice in several years past, we assisted the fishermen by arranging a contract between them and a fish merchant, who agreed to give the following prices during the spring mackerel fishery, 1902 :—

Spring
Mackerel
Fishery.

Aran and Roundstone Stations.	{	Up to 12th April, 25s. per 126 fish.	
		14th to 30th April, 15s.	"
		Month of May, ... 10s.	"
		Month of June, ... 6s.	"
Cleggan and Blacksod Stations.	{	During the same periods.	25s. "
			15s. "
			9s. "
			6s. "
Clifden Station.	{	During the same periods.	26s. "
			16s. "
			10s. "
			7s. "

We lent to the merchant at a nominal charge ice-hulks for Roundstone, Cleggan, and Blacksod Stations. At Aran he used his own hulk.

The tabular statement given on page 21 shows that the quantity of mackerel captured at the several stations was the smallest since the Board started operations at these places. The total number of fish, as compared with the previous year, is approximately as follows :—

	1901.	1902.
Aran, ...	750,480 fish.	190,980 fish.
Cleggan, ...	560,160 "	23,460 "
Roundstone, ...	200,760 "	91,440 "
Clifden and Doonloughan, ...	60,000 "	1,560 "
Blacksod, ...	194,460 "	10,020 "
Total, ...	1,765,860 "	317,460 "

No mackerel were cured at any of these stations during the spring fishing.

Only 44 boats and 280 men and boys fished at Aran in 1902, as compared with 57 boats and 302 men and boys for the previous year.

Aran
Spring
Mackerel
Fishery.

Aran Spring
Mackerel
Fishery.

The fishing commenced in the first week of April, and ended in the second week of June.

The scarcity of fish at this and the other stations was attributed to the exceptionally cold weather. We believe that observations made as early as February, 1902, showed that the temperature of the Atlantic was then much lower than it had been for many years. The boats fished on as many nights as during any previous season, but the takes generally were small, the average being about three and a half hundreds per boat. Except on the 21st May there were only a few other nights during the season that any of the boats had more than one thousand fish. On 21st May some of the boats had up to 5,000 fish.

The prices paid in the first and last periods of the season were the same as during the season of 1901, but between the middle of April and the end of May, the time when the bulk of the fish are generally caught, the contract prices were 2s. per hundred less than for the previous seasons. The total amount earned by the fishermen for the season was only £910, and 26 persons engaged on shore filling boxes or on the ice-hulk marketing fish, earned £208.

All the fish at Aran, except 24 half boxes, were purchased by the merchant with whom the fishermen contracted before the season commenced.

Cleggan
Spring
Mackerel
Fishery.

Eleven other buyers had representatives at Cleggan, in addition to the merchant who entered into contracts with the fishermen for the purchase of fish at the fixed prices before mentioned. Unfortunately the fishing at this station was almost a total failure, the quantity of fish marketed being only 381 half-boxes, for which the fishermen received £104, as compared with an average of £3,485 paid to the fishermen during the three previous seasons.

Eighty-four boats and 390 men and boys were engaged in the fishing during part of the season, but 60 of the smaller boats gave up fishing after a few trials, the result of their efforts having been so discouraging. All boats ceased fishing about 1st June.

At Blacksod Point we chartered a small steamer, as in previous years, for the conveyance of the fish to the railway at Tonragea, near Achill Sound, charging 1s. per box for carriage of fish, and 2d. for returned empty boxes.

Blacksod
Spring
Mackerel
Fishery.

As may be seen from the Table on page 21 the fishing at Blacksod was also a failure; only 167 half-boxes of mackerel were marketed, and the cash paid to the fishermen only amounted to £43.

Nine large and 14 open boats were engaged in the fishing from the first week of April to 24th May, the crews numbering 102. Six persons engaged on the hulk in connection with the fishing earned about £41.

Easterly winds are the most favourable for the fishing at this station, and the prevailing winds during the spring mackerel season being from west to north, the boats were prevented from proceeding far to sea, and owing to the cold weather the mackerel did not come close to the shore.

At Clifden and Doonloughan the fishermen's earnings were practically nil, a sum of £8 only having been received for a total of 26 half-boxes marketed.

Eighteen boats and 102 men and boys fished from Roundstone. The total catch for the season was only 1,524 half-boxes, as against 3,846 half-boxes in the year 1901, and 7,056 half-boxes in the year 1900. The fishermen's earnings fell from £1,450 in 1900 to £1,005 in 1901, and to £495 in 1902.

Clifden and
Doonloughan
Mackerel
Fishery.

Roundstone
Spring
Mackerel
Fishery.

SPRING MACKEREL FISHERIES.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF RESULTS.

(See Returns given in previous Reports.)

	SEASON.							
	1894.	1895.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.
ARAN FISHERY.								
No. of Half-Boxes sold Fresh.	5,023	6,350	4,171	10,775	12,549	13,150	15,508	3,133
" Barrels Cured.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	49	1,579	20	NIL.	NIL.
" Boats Fishing.	32	38	32	46	58	50	87	44
" Men and Boys Fishing.	196	217	173	254	312	258	302	283
Total Amount paid to Fishermen.	£3,087	£1,827	£1,119	£2,800	£3,329	£2,942	£3,004	£910
CLEGGAN FISHERY.								
No. of Half-Boxes sold Fresh.	NIL.	3,408	2,383	10,181	7,115	15,000	9,228	391
" Barrels Cured.	"	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	1,302	162	NIL.	NIL.
" Boats Fishing.	"	56	35	68	65	59	68	24
" Men and Boys Fishing.	"	127	139	283	180	300	283	200
Total Amount paid to Fishermen.	"	£755	£780	£2,516	£3,351	£3,415	£3,570	£104
DOONLOUGHAN AND CLIFDEN FISHERY.								
No. of Half-Boxes sold Fresh.	NIL.	NIL.	255	843	1,242	1,945	1,000	26
" Barrels Cured.	"	"	NIL.	NIL.	200	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.
" Boats Fishing.	"	"	8	12	14	22	27	25
" Men and Boys Fishing.	"	"	23	60	55	100	108	100
Total Amount paid to Fishermen.	"	"	£28	£191	£450	£460	£300	£8
BLACKSOD FISHERY.								
No. of Half-Boxes sold Fresh.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	2,533	4,355	3,241	167
" Barrels Cured.	"	"	"	"	203	60	NIL.	NIL.
" Boats Fishing.	"	"	"	"	14	28	25	23
" Men and Boys Fishing.	"	"	"	"	32	90	129	102
Total Amount paid to Fishermen.	"	"	"	"	£1,251	£2,060	£2,330	£43
ROUNDSTONE FISHERY.								
No. of Half-Boxes sold Fresh.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	NIL.	7,006	3,345	1,824
" Barrels Cured.	"	"	"	"	"	18	NIL.	NIL.
" Boats Fishing.	"	"	"	"	"	11	15	15
" Men and Boys Fishing.	"	"	"	"	"	65	90	102
Total Amount paid to Fishermen.	"	"	"	"	"	£1,450	£1,005	£495

* Including 492 boxes of herrings, value for £130.

HERRING FISHING.

Summer
Herring
Fishing,
Downing's
Bay and
Lough Swilly.

In the spring of 1901 we subsidized a few large herring boats from Scotland for the purpose of ascertaining whether a profitable herring fishing could be established at some distance off the Donegal coast in spring and early summer, and as a result of this experiment herring fishing on a rather extensive scale was tried during the months of May and June, 1902.

As early as the 21st April two Scotch boats, one a steam drifter, arrived at Downing's Bay, County Donegal; and about the same time a steamer from Glasgow brought a consignment of salt, with between three thousand and four thousand barrels for fish-curing purposes.

Only one fish-buyer had arrived at Downing's on 21st April, but a few days later several other buyers arrived.

The two Scotch boats before mentioned made a first trial on the fishing grounds about fifteen miles off Horn Head on 22nd April, and got a total of about forty-five crans, which were sold at 12s. per cran. Being rather early in the season the fish were of poor quality.

During the subsequent three weeks fifty Scotch boats, including six steam drifters, had arrived, and were engaged in the herring fishing, while about thirty additional Scotch boats fished from Lough Swilly. These boats were of the largest and best equipped class for herring fishing. Some of the local fishermen were employed on the Scotch boats.

Six of the Board's Share Boats also took part in the fishing. They did not start fishing until 14th May, although some of them were fitted out and ready to commence on 3rd May, but the weather was unfavourable up to the end of the first week of May, and herrings were only being got in small quantities by the large Scotch boats. The prices at this period of the season were from 20s. to 30s. per cran.

On the 14th May some of the Scotch boats left for their own herring fishing grounds at Stornoway, and most of them had left the Donegal fishing grounds by 1st June.

The Board's boats and seven of the Scotch boats continued fishing up to the middle of June, when dogfish became so plentiful and so destructive that all boats ceased fishing. The weather during part of the season was unfavourable.

During the second week of June there was fairly good fishing, the Board's boats having the best of the luck. The quality of the fish was specially good, and they fetched from 80s. to 90s. per cran.

Two of the Board's boats earned about £100 each for the short season—they only fished about one month—and the earnings of one, at least, of the Scotch boats were about £600.

Although the fishing at Downing's and Lough Swilly was rather light, the fishing in the spring and summer of 1902 shows that herrings of a very fine quality can be got at that season off the Donegal coast. Those cured at Downing's were equal to the finest "Castlebay" herrings, and they fetched up to 70s. a barrel in Hamburg and other continental markets.

The herrings were got at a distance of from fourteen to thirty miles north-west from Horn Head, and, therefore, yawls and curraghs are not suitable for this class of fishing. The type of "Zulu" boat supplied by the Board on the share system to the Donegal fishermen appears to suit very well, as these boats are considered large enough to safely proceed twenty miles to sea, and having regard to the smaller number of nets carried by them the result obtained compares favourably with that of the large Scotch boats.

Summer
Herring
Fishing.

Four of the Board's Teelin Share Boats tried the summer herring fishing at Teelin, but without any encouraging result, the total value of the fish caught being only £17. Some of the smaller local boats also got a small quantity of herrings. The rough weather interfered with the fishing in this district.

Teelin.

Two Scotch boats fished for herrings at Inver (Broadhaven) during May and part of June, but the total value of the fish caught by them was only £36.

Inver

(Broadhaven)

The Scotch fishermen in some districts, such as Stornoway and Lewis, during the month of April voluntarily abstain from fishing on their own fishing grounds, as they consider that fishing too early in the season is not to their interests, the fish being then immature and of poor quality and consequently of little value in the markets, while fishing too early breaks up and scatters the shoals of herrings, so that when the fish are in good condition, about the middle of May, they are very scarce along the coast. This accounts for the visit to the Donegal coast of the Scotch herring boats in the early part of the season before operations were started on the Scotch fishing grounds.

Close time for
Herrings on
Donegal
Coast.

To protect these newly discovered Irish herring fishing grounds, the Board considered it desirable to have a close time for herrings put in force on part of the Donegal coast, and a new bye-law has been made through the instrumentality of the Fishery Branch of the Department of Agriculture, prohibiting vessels from having on board any drift net for the capture of herrings during the month of April in each year within three miles of any part of the coast from Bloody Foreland to Malin Head.

Except at Aran Islands, County Galway, the fishermen on the Galway and Mayo coasts do not engage very extensively in herring fishing during the autumn season, but devote their energies chiefly to mackerel and long-lime fishing. The Donegal fishermen during the autumn are chiefly engaged in herring fishing.

Autumn
Herring
Fishing.

Downing's Bay, an inlet of Sheephaven Bay, County Donegal, was the principal fishing station of the herring fleet last autumn, the total number of boats fishing there being eighty-six, of which forty-three belonged to the Board, and were worked on the "share system" by crews belonging to the districts of Teelin, Kincasslagh, Tory Island, Portnablagh, and Downings, all in the County Donegal; while the remaining boats came from Scotland, the Isle of Man, Arklow, and other districts on the east and north coast of Ireland. Five small local boats are also included in the total, eighty-six, given above.

Donegal
Stations.
Downing's
Bay.

The herrings appeared later than usual at Downing's, and the boats did not commence fishing until about the middle of Septem-

Autumn
Herring
Fishing.

ber, and fish were only got in small quantities until the first week of October. There was good fishing for the five subsequent weeks, but after the middle of November very little fish were got, and all the boats had ceased fishing at the end of November. The Board's Teelin share boats left Downings for home on the 11th November, and about the same time two of their other share boats, which were manned by crews from Kincasslagh and Tory Island, left Downings for Kincasslagh, and continued the herring fishing at the latter place until January.

Damage to
boats at
Downing's.

On the 15th October, during a very severe gale, one of the Board's boats, the *St. Davroo*, was wrecked while lying at anchor at Downings; and another, the *St. Anna*, was so badly damaged that she could not be repaired in time to continue the fishing during the season. She will be thoroughly overhauled and made ready to take part in the herring fishing next season. A few more of the Board's boats were slightly damaged in the same gale, but these were repaired immediately, and continued fishing until the end of the season. Some of the Scotch and other boats were also damaged during the gale. Fortunately no lives were lost, and the loss of fishing and other gear was not serious.

Decrease in
quantity of
Fish captured
at Downing's.

In another gale on the 12th November one of the Scotch boats was driven ashore at Downings and badly damaged, but no further accidents happened to the fishing fleet there on that date.

The quantity of herrings captured and sold at Downings and Portnablagh was considerably less in 1902 than in the previous year, although more boats, and boats of a better class were engaged in the fishing than in the previous year; the number of fishing boats in 1902 being 81 large and 5 small as compared with 50 large and 20 small boats engaged in the fishing in 1901.

Increased
prices to
fishermen.

While there was a decrease of about 68 per cent. and 28 per cent. respectively in the quantities of herrings marketed fresh and cured at Downings in 1902 as compared with 1901, it is satisfactory to have to record that the amount received by the fishermen at that station in 1902 shows an increase of about 15 per cent. over the amount received for the herrings caught during the autumn season, 1901.

The figures for the two seasons were:—

Downings and Portnablagh.	Quantity of herrings marketed.		Value.
	Fresh.	Cured.	
Season, 1901, . . .	10,000 boxes	11,000 barrels	£ 11,128
Season, 1902, . . .	3,160 boxes	7,925 barrels	13,017

It will be seen from the foregoing figures that although the fish last season were scarce the prices were high, the average for the season being about 34s. per cran.

Earnings of
Board's share
boats at
Downing's.

Of the total of £13,047 netted by the fishermen at Downings, the Board's boats earned nearly £7,000. During the season these boats had better average takes than any of the other boats fishing at the station, and they also obtained from 2s. to 3s. a

cran more for their fish than the Scotch or Manx boats. This is accounted for by the latter boats using smaller meshed nets than the Board's boats, and as the Downing's herrings are large, the Scotch and Manx boats did not obtain the same class of fish. Autumn Herring Fishing.

The herring fishing in this district is carried on with drift nets only.

The heaviest catch during the season was on the night of the 4th November, the total being between 1,500 and 1,600 crans; of this total the Board's thirty-nine share boats got about two-thirds (1,050 crans) which realised about £1,000.

As nearly all the fish at Downing's were cured—chiefly for the American market—considerable employment was afforded to the local people at the curing stations of the several fish-buyers, the wages paid being about £750 for the season. Wages earned at fish-curing.

On 12th November, a fish merchant from New York visited Downing's Bay for the purpose of purchasing cured herrings for the United States markets, a proof of the high reputation which the Downing's Bay fish have attained. A New York fish merchant visits Downing's on business.

We have endeavoured, we fear unsuccessfully, to induce vendors of cured herrings in Ireland to give the Downing's fish a trial instead of the cheap inferior Norwegian herrings usually retailed in Ireland. If our suggestion were adopted, we feel certain that both the traders and the consumers would derive advantage.

At all the other Donegal herring fishing stations, except Rosbeg and Magheragallon, we regret to have to report a very large decrease both in the quantity and value of the fish captured during the season. In the Rosses district (which comprises the fish-curing stations at Inishcoco Island, Edernish, Burtonport, Rutland Island, Gortnasate, Arranmore Island, Trawenagh, &c.), the serious loss to the fishermen on account of the bad fishing season will be apparent from the following comparative statement showing the results of the autumn herring fishing in 1901 and 1902 respectively:— Herring fishing in "the Rosses" and other Donegal districts.

Rosses's District.	Quantity of herrings marketed.			Value.
	Kipperd.	Marketed fresh.	Cured.	
	Boxes.	Boxes.	Barrels.	£
Season, 1901, . . .	25,802	55,747	15,061	20,569
Season, 1902, . . .	15,310	460	5,484	5,489
Decrease, . . .	10,492	55,287	9,577	15,110

In addition to the falling off of £15,000 in the earnings of the fishermen, as shown above, the persons employed at the curing and kippering stations, and in marketing fresh fish, earned £2,558 less in 1902 than in the previous year, owing to the scarcity of the fish. Loss in wages to local persons engaged marketing fish

The great falling off in the herring fishing in the Rosses was principally due to the total failure of the industry at Trawenagh Bay, Falcorrib, and Ardara. The fishing grounds in these dis-

Autumn
Herring
Fishings.

districts, are shallow, and as the herrings did not come into the shallow waters during the season, the fishermen got no opportunity of using their "ring" nets. In addition to the Trawenagh boats, many of the Burtonport fishermen had their boats supplied with "ring" nets with the intention of fishing at Trawenagh and as nets of this description are not suitable for deep-water fishing, the fishermen of Trawenagh and Burtonport districts who had "ring" nets only, made no earnings at herring fishing during the season. Some of the Burtonport and Arranmore boats fished at Rosbeg and some of them fished in their own district. One large boat belonging to Arranmore, the "Sarah," is reported to have earned £143 in one week.

At Burtonport there was a poor fishing, but at Rosbeg, Kicasslagh, Magheragallon, and Gola Island, the fishing was fairly good, having regard to the number and class of boats engaged in it. All the fish were caught in drift and anchored nets.

The fishing in these districts set in later than at Downings and the quality of the fish caught was not so good as at Downings.

Some herring fishing was done at Lough Swilly by Scotch and local boats, but as the Board have no fish-curing station there and had no boats fishing in the district, no statistics respecting the fishing were collected by us.

At Aran Islands, Co. Galway, 36 large boats were engaged in herring and mackerel fishing during the autumn season, with the result that they earned £1,455 for herrings caught from August to October. (The result of the mackerel fishing at Aran Islands is dealt with separately on page 19).

There is nothing calling for special remark in connection with the herring fishing at the Board's stations on the Mayo coast further than that it was rather worse last autumn than in the seasons immediately preceding it. At Darby's Point, near Achill Sound, nine of the Board's Blacksod Share boats fished for herrings for about five weeks in August and September, and their total earnings only amounted to £28.

CURED FISH TRADE.

We had no curing stations open for the purchase of herrings as this trade was left entirely to merchants. The following curing stations belonging to the Board were sub-let to various merchants for the curing of herrings.—

Downing's Bay, Gortnasate, Inishcoco, Magheragallon, Rosbeg, Clare Island, Darby's Point, Kilonan (Aran Island), and South Aran Island.

Plots of land for fish curing purposes were also let to merchants at Gortnasate and Trawenagh.

On the table on page 27 is shown the quantity and value of the herrings purchased by the several merchants at our stations. As compared with the previous year, the total herrings purchased at these stations show a decrease of 10,552 boxes of kippered herrings, 64,823 boxes of fresh herrings, and 11,513 barrels of cured herrings; while the value of the fish purchased in 1902 was £11,013 less than in 1901.

Herring fishing
at Lough
Swilly.Herring fishing
Co. Galway.Herring fishing
Co. Mayo.Herrings
cured.

HERRINGS PURCHASED BY BUYERS OTHER THAN THE CONCESSIONED DISTRICTS BOARD.

Summary of Reports as to the results of the Herring Fishery during the Autumn and Winter Seasons, 1902-1903.

Name of the boat or fishing station.	Number of buyers.	Quantity purchased and sent to market.			Amount paid to fishermen.	Number of boats fishing.		Number of men and boys engaged in the fishing.	Estimated Number of Local Fisheries engaged in fishing in the district.	Estimated Amount paid in wages to local fishermen for daywork and marketing fish.
		Exported.	Fresh.	Cured.		Large.	Small.			
Dorchester's Bay.	1	—	3,500	7,200	15,000 20 0	25	5	100	750	50 0 0
Mylor.	1	—	—	—	— 0 0	—	10	10	10	10 0 0
Barrow.	1	—	100	100	100 0 0	—	10	100	10	10 0 0
Northfleet, Essex.	1	10,000	—	—	1,000 10 0	1	100	1,000	100	100 0 0
Green Island.	1	—	—	100	100 0 0	—	10	10	10	10 0 0
Barrow's Point.	1	—	10	1	10 0 0	1	—	10	1	10 0 0
Barrow, North Area Island.	1	—	1,000	100	1,100 0 0	10	—	100	10	10 0 0
South Area.	1	—	—	10	10 0 0	—	10	10	1	10 0 0
Totals.	—	10,000	3,600	7,300	16,110 10 0	100	125	2,020	680	1,810 0 0

* The North Area boats were also engaged in marketing fish—see Table on page 50.

Pickled
Mackerel
trade.

The autumn mackerel fishing commenced at a few of the curing stations, about middle of August, and lasted until the middle of January, but the majority of the stations were only kept open from about the beginning of September to the end of December.

The fish were plentiful along the coast, and, when the weather permitted, some large hauls were made. The quality was good and as there was a brisk demand in the United States of America for Irish pickled mackerel, fish buyers were enabled to give high prices to the fishermen. In the month of October, Irish pickled mackerel in America realized from 21 to 25 dollars, gross per barrel.

Mackerel
purchased by
the Board.

Inishkea Island, County Mayo, was the only station at which the Board purchased mackerel during the season, but the total quantity cured there was only 19½ barrels. Our other mackerel stations were sub-let to fishbuyers for the season, with the result shown in Table on page 29.

Mackerel
purchased by
fish buyers
North Aran
Island.

At Kilronan and Kilmurvey, North Aran Island, four fishbuyers attended and cured 804 barrels of mackerel, for which they paid the fishermen £1,544, while the people employed at the curing stations earned £180. At Kilronan the large boats were also engaged in herring fishing at which their earnings were nearly equal to those for mackerel. (See Table on page 27.)

Cleggan.

At Cleggan, County Galway, it was a record autumn mackerel season, being the best the fishermen ever had. Thirty small boats, manned by about 140 fishermen took part in the fishing and their earnings amounted to £2,908. In addition to this, the persons engaged in curing earned £280. The total number of barrels cured was 1,329, and 520 boxes of mackerel were marketed in a fresh state. Ten fishbuyers had representatives at Cleggan and the fishermen benefited considerably by the competition.

Inishboffin
Island.

At Inishboffin Island, a few miles from Cleggan, only three buyers attended, and although 1,720 barrels were cured there the amount realized by the fishermen was considerably less than at Cleggan, the total amount paid for fish being £2,492. The local persons employed in fishcuring operations earned £260 during the season. Forty small open boats, with crews numbering 160 fished from this station.

Inishturk
Island.

At Inishturk Island, which lies north of Inishboffin, two fishbuyers purchased mackerel. The total quantity cured, 94 barrels was rather small, but better results are expected at this station in future seasons.

North Mayo
and other
stations.

At Belderrig, Porturlin, Portacloy and Muingerreena, on the north coast of Mayo, there was a decided improvement in the mackerel fishing as compared with previous seasons. The fish at these stations were caught late in the season and in a "glut," the greater portion being caught during the first three weeks of November. At Tory Island, County Donegal, for the first time since our Board was established, a fishcurer attended and purchased 90 barrels of mackerel.

Prices paid to
the fishermen.

At Aran Island and Cleggan the average price paid to the fishermen was 16s. per 126 fish. At Inishboffin Island the average price was 12s. At the North Mayo stations, which were all sub-let to the same merchant, 7s. was paid throughout the season. At Inishkea we paid 6s. At the other stations the prices average about 8s.

CONGER, SKATE, COD, LING, AND GLASSON.

Long-line
fishing.

We regret to have to state that the long line fishing during the season 1902-3 was a failure all along the coast from Donegal to Galway. Although there were indications of fish on the usual fishing grounds the weather was so stormy throughout the season that the boats at most of the stations could not proceed to sea except on very few occasions.

Teelin, Co
Donegal.

At Teelin the boats were all fitted out and ready for fishing early in the year, and as many of the fishermen are to a great extent dependent on fishing for a livelihood they were eager to commence work, especially as their earnings during the two previous seasons were very small, but unfortunately the weather did not permit them to fish regularly, and they earned little or nothing.

North Mayo
stations.

At Rinroe, Portacloy, and Porturlin, on the North Mayo coast practically nothing was done at long line fishing during the season.

North Aran
Islands, Co
Galway.

At North Aran Island, County Galway, scarcely any lines were "shot." Four of the large boats at Kilronan made one trial, and four of the yawls at Kilmurvey tried the fishing a few times, but they were unable to proceed far enough to sea to get fish in large quantities. The total value of the long line fish caught at North Aran was only about £15, and as fish were very scarce, little realised as much as 26s. per dozen at Kilronan.

South Aran
Island.

At South Aran Island the crews of the yawls attempted to fish on twelve days, but they only got a favourable chance on four days. The total catch to 31st March was about eighty dozen ling and cod, and about 64 cwt. of conger, skate, &c., which realized a total amount of about £80, or an average of from £2 to £6 per yawl.

COD, LING, AND GLASSON AT CURING STATIONS OPENED BY THE BOARD.

Cod and Ling
curing stations

Our curing stations at Porturlin, Portacloy and Rinroe were opened on the 2nd February, 1903, for the purchase of cod, ling and Glasson, but no fish were brought to these stations for sale up to the date they were closed, namely, 28th March, 1903. As the fishermen in these districts have only small open boats—yawls and currachs—they could not proceed to sea during the season owing to the very stormy weather.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FISHING INDUSTRY.

It having been represented to the Board that the herring fishing at Bantry Bay could not be properly carried on owing to the want of a daily steamer service between Bantry and Castletownberehaven during the whole of the fishing season, they subsidized the S.S. "Evelyn" for a period of four weeks from the 16th October, 1902, for three special trips per week between Castletownbere and Bantry. From the 16th October the Steamship Company changed the ordinary daily steamer service for a tri-weekly service, and the special trips for which the Board paid the subsidy were made on days other than the ordinary steamer sailings.

Fishery
development at
Bantry Bay.

It was not considered necessary to continue the special steamer service longer than the four weeks originally arranged, as there were no fish to be marketed on some of the special steamer days, and the total quantity of all kinds of fish carried by the steamer on the twelve special trips was only 126 half-boxes.

The total value of the herrings marketed from Castletown during the season was about £500.

In regard to the light on Deer Island, County Galway, referred to in our last report, experiments have been carried out with the object of rendering the light more suitable for the special requirements of the locality. These could not be completed so as to enable the light to be shown last year owing to the difficulty of landing on the island, but it is hoped that the light may shortly be in working order.

Fishery lights.

The light at Wyon Point, County Donegal, has not yet been erected, but it is hoped that this light and two others, viz.:—One at Portnablagh, near Dunfanaghy, County Donegal, and one on Brandon Pier, County Kerry, will be erected very shortly.

During the past year six "Zulu" boats were added to the Board's Donegal fleet, making the number of these decked herring boats forty-three. The "Nobbies" or decked mackerel boats on the Galway and Mayo coasts were increased from eighteen to twenty. The two classes of boats above-mentioned, comprising the Board's fleet worked on the share-system, numbered together sixty-three, and with their gear cost £18,119, of which £7,376 has been repaid, in addition to £3,349 deducted from the earnings for the cost of instruction. The total earnings of the boats, that is, the net produce of the fish sold, amounted to £8,070 in the past year.

Boats on share
system.

The capital of Fishery Loans transferred to us by the Board of Works in 1893 amounted to £36,685, including all instalments of interest and principal then unpaid, but excluding the £50,000 which we applied to other purposes in 1893 and the following years. Of this total we have since collected £30,364, and have written off as irrecoverable £4,703, leaving a balance of £1,618 to be collected. The loans made by us since 1893 amounted to £57,749. (See Appendix XVIII.)

Development
of Fishing
Industry.

Loans amounting to £6,658 were made in the year for fishing boats and gear, and eight large boats purchased by this means brought up the total number to eighty-five.

The entire fleet of large fishing boats now on the Board's books numbers 148, only one of which is owned outside the Congested Districts.

Since our work commenced, in 1892, seventy-three loans for large boats, including loans transferred to us in 1893 from the Commissioners of Public Works, have been paid off by the owners.

Petty Sessions
Decrees.

In connection with the collection of Fishery Loan instalments under the summary powers given to us by the Public Works Loan Act, 1892, a question which arose in 1895 has been decided during the past year. Counsel had advised us, in 1895, that Petty Sessions Decrees remained in force for twelve months, and that after that period, new processes must be obtained if the debt remained unpaid. For some years no difficulty was experienced in obtaining such new decrees, but in December 1901 an application made in County Sligo for new decrees in respect of debts for which decrees were obtained in 1898, was adjourned, the magistrate stating that he doubted whether justices had power to issue fresh warrants in such circumstances. A case was stated on behalf of the Board in the King's Bench Division and it was decided, on 10th December last, that the justices were correct in their opinion that they could not give a new decree. The Court were, however, of opinion that a decree does not become void in twelve months and we have since proceeded in such cases on the original decrees.

Boats wrecked.

Two large fishing boats were wrecked during the year. The "St. Davroc," one of the Donegal Fleet, drove ashore in a gale at Downing's Bay, on the 15th October, and was totally wrecked.

The trawler, "Wayside Flower," of Aran Island, when returning to harbour from the fishing grounds in December went ashore, and, although efforts were made to save the vessel, rough weather ensued and she became a total wreck. This boat had been purchased on loan only a few weeks previously.

A large number of boats sustained more or less damage during the storms of last winter.

Insurance of
fishing boats.

With the view of making some provision to meet the loss of boats by storm or other accident, and at the same time to induce fishermen who obtain boats from us to realise that it is their duty to make such provision, we have adopted a scheme of insurance under which the men who obtain loans from us for the purchase of boats will pay a small half-yearly charge for insurance, in addition to the present scale of instalments, amounting to about 2 per cent. on the value of the boat, allowing for depreciation of value by each year's use, while the amount for which the fund will be liable in the event of a loss will not in any case exceed two-thirds of the estimated value. To assist the fund formed by these payments by the fishermen we shall contribute a percentage by way of bonus.

INSTRUCTION IN FISHING.

The expenditure under this head for the year ended 31st March, 1903, was £4,469, but from this is to be deducted £953 contributed from boats' earnings for cost of instruction, leaving a net expenditure of £3,516 for the year. Instruction in fishing.

The majority of the Fishery Instructors were employed as skippers of the Board's "share-system" decked boats and yawls, of which there are eighty at present in the Counties Donegal, Mayo, and Galway. Some of the crews of the older share boats have now had Instructors during the several fishing seasons for six or seven years. Nine of these crews fished part of the last autumn herring season without Instructors, but when the weather turned stormy and the nights became dark they would not take the risk of proceeding to sea without Instructors.

A considerable number of Instructors were also employed in loan boats in the Roundstone, Cleggan and Carna districts and in North Aran Islands during the long-line, herring, and mackerel fishing. In some of these cases the services of the Instructors were given free of charge and in others the boatowners were required to contribute a share of the cost of instruction in accordance with the rules stated in our last Report.

On the Board's Donegal share boats, and on the share yawls and loan boats at North and South Aran Islands, experienced Scotch fishermen have been almost exclusively employed as Fishery Instructors; while in our "share boats" at Blacksod and Cleggan, and in the loan boats in the Roundstone, Carna, and Cleggan districts, experienced fishermen from Arklow, Sherkin Island, and other districts of the County Cork, have been almost exclusively employed as Fishery Instructors.

The following statement shows approximately the number of Scotch and Irish Fishery Instructors respectively employed during the several fishing seasons of the year ended 31st March, 1903:—

Scotch Instructors.

- 12 Instructors for summer herring and early part of autumn herring fishing (about 24 weeks).
- 36 Instructors for part of autumn herring fishing (about 12 weeks).
- 36 Instructors for long-line fishing, 1903 (about 12 weeks).

Irish Instructors.

- 42 Instructors for spring mackerel season, 1902 (about 10 weeks).
- 18 Instructors for autumn herring and mackerel fishing (about 15 weeks).
- 6 Instructors for winter long-line and herring fishing (about 20 weeks).
- 30 instructors to prepare boats for spring mackerel fishing, 1903 (about 2 weeks).

BOAT BUILDING.

Boat building. The Killybegs Industrial School, which is still assisted by a grant for the purpose of instruction in boat-building, completed three Zulu boats during the year, and one nobby and one Zulu were built at the new boat building yard, Aran Island.

In all, 31 decked fishing boats (19 nobbies and 12 Zulus) had, up to 31st March, been built at yards on the west coast where building was first commenced under instruction provided by us, and the total number of boats built to our order up to that date at various places was:—

		<i>Forward,</i>	36
Killybegs, .	11	Portavogie, .	6
Roundstone, .	1	Arklow, . .	1
Mynish Island, .	11	Peel, . . .	26
Lettermullen Island, .	4	Fraserburgh, .	20
Aran Island, . .	4	Sandhaven, . .	9
Galway, . . .	1	Banff, . . .	2
Baltimore (3), .	4		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	86	Total,	100

Approximate cost £17,226.

BARREL MAKING.

Barrel making at Board's cooperages, Co. Donegal. The total number of whole and half barrels made at the Board's cooperages in County Donegal during the year was 7,515, and 9,031 were sold in same period.

All the barrels manufactured at our cooperages during the year were made by coopers and apprentices belonging to the Teelin and Burtonport districts, under the supervision of a competent foreman cooper.

We imported for barrel-making purposes one cargo of the Swedish spruce timber, namely, 151,050 superficial feet of staves and 44,807 superficial feet of heading. Of this quantity 92,900 superficial feet of staves and 31,487 superficial feet of heading were delivered at our Burtonport cooperage, and the balance of the cargo was sold at cost price to sundry coopers in the County Kerry.

Proposed new cooperage at Downing's Bay.

In connection with the development of the herring fishery at Downing's Bay, County Donegal, we have made arrangements there for the erection of the necessary buildings for a cooperage and we hope before the close of the present year to have barrel-making started in the district. Hitherto the barrels used for fish-curing at Downings were imported from Scotland, or were supplied from the Board's cooperages at Teelin and Burtonport. When the Downings cooperage is in full working order we hope to be in a position to supply the fish merchants at Downing with all the barrels required at that station for fish-curing, and the Teelin cooperage will then be closed.

The financial result of our barrel-making operations has been quite satisfactory, as the cooperages, which have been in operation during the past seven years, have proved to be self-supporting. The gross expenditure up to 31st March last was £12,983, and the receipts for 63,168 barrels, "half-barrels," and "carrier-barrels" sold have amounted to £12,277, with a stock of 2,109 barrels, valued at about £400, and materials worth £200 in hands. The buildings in use have cost about £300.

IV.—INDUSTRIES.

During the past year the following Home Industry Classes have been open :—

- 14 Lace Classes at Ballingeary (Co. Cork); Glencolumbkille (Co. Donegal); Claremorris, Partry, Glenamoy, Doo-hooma and Kiltimagh (Co. Mayo); Oughterard, (Co. Galway); Gurteen, Attymass, Ardnaree, Kilmactigue and Banada (Co. Sligo); and Shanacloon (Co. Kerry).
- 17 Crochet Classes at Ardara (Co. Donegal); Carna Costello, Lettermore, Rossmuck, Spiddal, and South Aran (Co. Galway); Derrypark, Foxpoint, Pullathomas, Derrindaffderg, Rosspport, Corlough, Bangor, and Carratigue (Co. Mayo), and Magherow and Cliffoney (Co. Sligo).
- 6 Classes for Embroidery, &c., viz. :—One for Embroidery and one for Drawn Work at Ardara (Co. Donegal), and four for Embroidery at Derrew, Partry, Shrah, Treenlaur, and Tourmakeady (Co. Mayo).
- 2 Lace-Curtain Classes, at Carraroe and Lettermullen (Co. Galway).
- 1 Weaving Class at Leenane (Co. Galway).
- 6 Carpentry Classes at Cashel (Co. Galway); Aughamon (Co. Mayo); Kilmactigue (Co. Sligo); Glencar (Co. Kerry); Lettermacaward (Co. Donegal), and Gowlaun (Co. Leitrim).
- 16 Domestic Training Classes at the following places :—Anagry, Tarmon (Co. Donegal); Banada (Co. Sligo); Kiltyclogher and Drumkeeran (Co. Leitrim); Began, Ballyhaunis, Aughamore, Attymas, and Irishtown (Co. Mayo); Glengariff and Schull (Co. Cork); Kenmare, Sneem, Glenbeigh, Glencar, and Killorglin (Co. Kerry).

The classes for lace, crochet, &c., have been fully employed during the year, and although many of them have not been at work long enough to turn out any considerable production, the amount earned has been £12,400, exclusive of purchases made from the workers by local buyers or agents. We have not felt justified in providing for the opening of as many new classes as were applied for, but it will be seen from the list given above that a considerable addition has been made since our previous Report.

Lace and
crochet
classes.

Crochet
classes.

It may be noticed that one of our oldest and most prosperous classes, that which we established at Grange, County Sligo, has disappeared from the list, and it is satisfactory to us to be able to report that this class has become self-supporting, and is no longer an expense to us. The earnings of the class, as stated in our tenth Report, reached £1,215 in one year.

Domestic
Economy.

We have now five Instructresses in Cookery, Laundry, and Domestic Economy. The applications for the services of these teachers are very numerous, but we could comply with very few of them, the services of the teachers being always engaged for a considerable time in advance.

Many of the pupils previously trained are now in good situations, and they can procure employment after going through the four months' course without difficulty, and without leaving this country.

Lace
curtains.

The workers engaged in the production of Lace Curtains at Carraroe and Letternaullen, South Galway, have made very fair progress, and there has been a good demand for their work. Arrangements have been made to extend this industry to Kilkerrin, near Carna, where a room for the purpose has been fitted up.

Her Excellency the Countess Dudley has taken great interest in this industry, and has personally recommended the curtains to her friends, many of whom have sent considerable orders to Messrs. Morton or their agents. Pupils are being trained as teachers so as to extend the work further in Connemara.

Homespuns.

During the greater part of the past year the demand for genuine homespuns has been more than usually brisk, and the weavers and spinners in South Donegal realised good prices.

The value of the goods which passed through the Board's measuring Depôts at Ardara and Carrick was over £14,000, which is considerably more than in any previous year.

If the industry is to hold its own, care must be taken to prevent anything but genuine home-spuns being sold as such, and spinners and weavers should combine to protect themselves against imitations.

We supplied a considerable quantity of superior wool which met with a ready sale at Ardara, and the quality of the cloth would be much improved were the producers to avail themselves more largely of the facilities thus offered.

Weaving instruction has been given at Leenane, and an instruction class has been opened at Clonbur.

Knitting.

The Board have tried the experiment of making industrial loans for knitting machines at Dungloe, County Donegal, in the hope that workers who formerly did a great deal of hand-knitting might find employment at better wages.

This development cannot take place except in districts where some reliable merchant can be found to sell the production, and pay fair wages. The results of the experiment appear so far to be encouraging, and it is hoped the industry may ultimately prove remunerative.

Embroidery.

Embroidery and drawn thread work have been carried on during the year at Ardara, County Donegal, and at Partry, Treelaur, and Derrew, County Mayo.

Recently there has been a better demand, and improved price, *Embroidery.* for the work. The industry cannot be said, however, to be remunerative, as it has to contend against machine-made work, and much drawn-work is now imported from foreign countries, at an extremely low price.

The carpentry classes prove most valuable, and their usefulness *Carpentry classes.* has been much increased by our system of making small loans to enable the pupils to supply themselves with the necessary tools, and many of the boys after a comparatively short time of instruction are able to produce very creditable work. Such classes would be of much greater service had the education of the lads been better and especially if they had any previous knowledge of drawing.

During the year instruction in netmending was given at *Netmending classes.* Killeany and Onaght, North Aran Island, County Galway. The average weekly attendances at the classes were 42 and 32 respectively.

A competent netmender and instructor was employed at Blacksod Point, County Mayo, in mending the nets of the local share boats, and five of the pupils who previously received instruction at the Blacksod netmending class, and who had become proficient, were employed from 9th June to 6th December, to assist him.

V.—ENGINEERING AND OTHER WORKS.

The net expenditure on Works during the past year amounted to £4,743, divided as follows:—

	£
Marine Works, Piers, Harbours, &c.,	1,860
Drainage Works,	67
Roads, Bridges, &c., carried out by the Board,	336
Roads, Bridges, &c., carried out by County Authorities or Board of Works, aided by contributions from the Board amounting to	2,480
Total,	£4,743

The details are given in Appendix No. XXII.

In our Eighth Report we stated that one of the steps taken to establish a mackerel fishery at Blacksod Point, County Mayo, was the formation of a new landing place at Tonragee, about three miles to the north-east of Achill Sound railway station. At this spot the Midland Great Western line runs within two hundred yards of an arm of the Sound, and arrangements were made with the Railway Company to form a siding from which the fish could be despatched. We had the channel surveyed and buoyed and placed a lighter to assist the discharge of the cargoes from the small steamer chartered for the fishery. *Tonragee and Belmullet steamer route.*

Tonragee and
Belmullet
steamer
route.

These arrangements had been two years in operation when our Engineer suggested that if piers were erected at Belmullet and Tonragee a small steambot could not only meet the requirements of the fishery but would carry on a regular daily service to and from Belmullet, and we are glad to learn that this project is one of those which the Government propose to execute under the Marine Works Act of 1902.

As that Act was passed almost exclusively for the benefit of Congested Districts we have reprinted it in the Appendix of this Report, with a list of the works to be carried out in each county, so far as the matter has been decided. Although we may be called on to contribute towards the cost of some of these works it is very satisfactory to us that many important undertakings which we had been frequently asked to carry out, but which were too costly for our funds, have been provided for by this special Parliamentary Grant.

Dunfanaghy.

At Dunfanaghy our Engineer has made some experiments with the object of ascertaining whether by controlling the direction of the stream, which enters the sea after passing over extensive sands, a navigable channel may be scoured.

The unsatisfactory condition of the approach to Dunfanaghy adds to the importance of Portnablagh, a small tidal harbour about a mile and a half from the town. A pier had been erected here in 1849 by the Board of Public Works, but some improvements were required to render the place accessible and safe even in fine weather, viz., the removal of a large rock at the entrance, the closing of a gap between two rocks, and the erection of perches. For this work the County Council offered £100, local contributors £100, and our Board £200. We also gave £10 to provide a light, on condition that the County Council undertook to maintain it, and £120 for adding wooden fenders to the face of the pier.

Dunaff

At the north-western extremity of the Inishowen peninsula lie the farming districts of Dunaff and Ballyliffin, occupied by about one hundred families, whose lands had been periodically swept by floods from the mountains and the loss of crops was often a very serious one to this poor and hardworking community. We were appealed to for assistance about six years ago, but fearing that if we undertook the work ourselves legal complications might arise, where so many occupiers were concerned, we offered £150 at Dunaff, and £250 at Ballyliffin, if the works were carried out by local committees, to the satisfaction of our Engineer. Last year the work was satisfactorily completed, more than 2½ miles of deep and difficult drain having been cut, benefiting about 650 acres of fertile land.

Parish
Committees.

The Parish Committee Scheme has been in operation in thirty-seven parishes this year. The total amount promised to these parishes for the working of the Scheme during the year was £3,680. In one parish (Charlestown) the grant has been employed as in former years by the Board's Chief Land Inspector, for the purpose of providing roofing materials for the

tenants who reside on the Dillon Estate, in which the parish is situated. Two parishes which had previously obtained grants received none last year, as we were not satisfied with the manner in which the works had been executed in the preceding year. Parish Committees.

Owing to the wet and inclement weather during the months of January, February, and March, the works have this year been greatly delayed and the time for their completion has been extended beyond the usual date, the 31st March.

From the same cause a large portion of the grants we had offered had not been paid over to the Committees when the year expired.

Of the grants made in the past year 533 were for erecting, improving or enlarging dwelling-houses, including such work as converting the space formerly occupied by cattle into a habitable room, laying a concrete floor, inserting windows, or building chimneys. The estimates for these amounted to £3,715, and the grants-in-aid were £923.

For building out-offices, such as cow-houses, stables and stores, 1,106 grants were made, amounting to £1,971 out of a total value of work done estimated at £9,179.

For fencing and draining 145 grants, amounting to £149 were made, the total estimated cost being £703.

For accommodation roads 62 grants, amounting to £115 were made for work estimated at £581.

Ten miscellaneous cases, estimated at £43, account for £12, and bring up the total value of works completed in the year to £14,231, and the grants authorised to £3,170.

We referred in our last Report to an important branch of the work in which Parish Committees are engaged, viz., the erection of outhouses for the cattle, and in November last we issued the following Circular as an addition to the general instructions already in force:—

“In connection with the printed instructions issued for the guidance of Parish Committees, the most urgent and important reform to which the Board wish to direct attention is the removal of the cattle from the dwelling-houses, and in future the first grant that can be sanctioned in the case of any applicant must be for the removal of the cattle from his house, that is, until this has been done no grant can be made for any purpose on the holding.”

Twenty-nine “supervisors” have been employed to advise and direct the occupiers in the execution of the approved works. and £393 was paid for their remuneration and expenses.

The Parish Committee Scheme in a modified form suggested by the Most Reverend Dr. O'Donnell, has been extended to the counties of Donegal, Cork, and Kerry, under different regulations from those in force in County Mayo. The objects in view are indicated by the following extract from the instructions:—

“The Parish Committee Schemes, as originally approved some years ago by the Board, were only meant for a limited inland area of exceptional needs, in which the Board had previously been unable to do anything to sub-

stantially ameliorate the condition of the people; and on the other hand, the smallness of the Board's income would not admit of similar schemes being generally approved over the area subject to the operations of the Board.

"Hence all the Board can do for Committees under the new Schemes is to make a small money grant that, while not unduly pressing on the funds of the Board, may be the means of supplying each Committee with a fresh stimulus to call forth the self-help of the people. It is the aim of the Board to co-operate in this way, and by the advice and general supervision of its officers with the laudable efforts of the new Parish Committees, to turn the available energies of the people to good account, for their own domestic and industrial improvement, during the winter months. Once the attention of the householders is fixed on a few successful examples, it is the confident expectation of the Board that their spare energies will soon be concentrated on the improvement of their homesteads and the surroundings, and will be devoted to such industrial occupations as are possible in their cottages or on their farms."

The sum allocated will yield an average of about £33 to each parish in the congested county of Donegal. Where the population is small, or where only a part of the parish is congested, the grant will be correspondingly reduced from the normal amount. Similarly, some increase will be made for very populous parishes mainly or altogether in the congested area. Against this, however, account will be taken, in favour of inland districts, of any large benefit hitherto conferred by the Board on sea-board parishes.

These grants are much smaller than the amounts given under the original Scheme in Co. Mayo, and the new Committees have been informed that the Board suggest the adoption of a system of prizes for improvements effected, rather than the system of small grants-in-aid now in operation in Co. Mayo. It is hoped that generous sympathisers in the parishes may add to the sums provided by the Board for prizes under this Scheme.

The first year's operations of Committees in Counties Donegal, Cork, and Kerry, will not conclude until about the 1st August, 1903, and further information as to their operations will be given in our next Report.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Reports calling attention to the number of small holdings and to the amount of land in large holdings used for grazing purposes in the western districts have been issued by the Rural District Councils of Westport, Swinford, Clarendon, Castlebar, Ballinrobe, and Belmullet. We hope that with the greater facilities which we may obtain by the proposed legislation we shall be able to make much progress in the enlargement of small

holdings; but our experience has proved that such great changes in the tenure of land as those we are endeavouring to effect require for their accomplishment not only the labour of a large staff of officials and a heavy expenditure of money, but also much time and patience.

At the close of the year there were 63 Raiffeisen agricultural banks registered in the Congested Districts as compared with 100 in the non-congested portion of Ireland. Several years ago we decided to set aside a sum of £3,000 for loans to these banks, and last year we resolved to increase the amount to £4,500, feeling that the results of the operations of the banks justified us in advancing further funds. In making loans to the banks we are in every case guided by the recommendations of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, whose officers make all the arrangements for their establishment, and inspect them periodically. On the 31st March last only a portion of the additional capital had been issued, the total lent by us at that date being £3,730, after allowing for £220 which had been returned to us by some of the banks. We also paid £428 for the purpose of organizing further banks. Raiffeisen banks.

The statistics given in Appendix XXIII. of this Report afford the very satisfactory information that the deposits and loans received by the banks from other sources are steadily increasing, the amount at the end of the year being £2,976 against £2,276 in the previous year.

In the very interesting and valuable report on the condition of tenant-purchasers under the Land Acts, recently prepared by Mr. W. F. Bailey, Assistant Land Commissioner, there occur references to the Raiffeisen Banks, and the field of usefulness open to them in Ireland, which we must ask leave to quote. Speaking of the poorer class of landowners who have already purchased their holdings, Mr. Bailey makes the following statements, which are equally applicable to farmers of the same class who are still in the position of tenants:—

“Over a great part of Ireland, as I have pointed out, the trade of the ‘Gombeens’ man or money-lender has languished of late years, and the purchasers show no inclination to borrow more than their holdings will bear. We have accordingly to report that up to the present the effect of land purchase has been excellent in this respect. On a large number of estates, however, we found that the occupiers complain of want of working capital, and express a strong desire to obtain it on reasonable terms. There is undoubtedly a danger that unless an easy and satisfactory method be adopted of supplying capital a system of borrowing and mortgaging is likely to spring up that will entail all the disadvantages that so frequently attach themselves to peasant proprietary systems. As the purchasers acquire larger interests in their holdings, as unrest, agitation, and the accompanying difficulty of recovering debts secured on land die out, it is almost certain that the money-lender in one

form or another will again appear and gradually spread over the country. These western peasants who are thus impeded by want of capital are of two classes:—

- "(1.) Those whose credit is sufficient to enable them to borrow money from the Local Joint Stock Banks or other lenders, and (2) those who are too poor to get capital by such means.

"The second-class of would-be borrowers—those who are in too bad circumstances to get capital by the surety system—'the poor-poor' to adopt the term used by one of them, a woman in County Galway—are in a practically hopeless position. They perhaps started on their career as purchasers with some stock, the turnover of which enabled them to live though not to thrive. By some fatality to these animals or some similar misadventure they are left with nothing but the bare land. If they could borrow enough to get new stock, probably a year or two would see them on their feet again, but without this their only course is to let their lands for the season to some more prosperous neighbour. This is the beginning of the end. Such a method of treatment rapidly deteriorates the land, and each season the occupier gets for it a smaller grazing or consacre rent. Wherever we found a tenant purchaser doing badly this was the usual history of the case. Had he been able to get some capital to re-stock his land in the majority of instances his ruin would have been averted. But to a farmer in such a position the ordinary means of borrowing money are not available. He can only get it, if at all, at rates so high and under conditions so onerous as to take away all hope of ultimate recovery.

"As we have seen, the rate of interest charged by joint stock banks for loans to small Irish farmers is exceedingly high—often upwards of 10 per cent. Then the period for which the loans are made is too short, having regard to the use made of them by farmers, and various renewals, with all the concomitant expenses, are necessary. Again, the system for repayment is inflexible and inconvenient the borrower getting no adequate facilities which will enable him to pay the loan back by convenient instalments.

"If the system of purchase by State aid is to be a success in Ireland, some method should be devised for supplying the small purchasers with capital on easy terms. This is done in Germany and Switzerland by means of agricultural co-operative banks, and in those countries is a proved success. The effort now being made by the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, working with assistance from the Department of Agriculture, to establish small co-operative land banks all over Ireland, points the way to the solution of the difficulty, but up to the present the road is indicated rather than trodden so far as the bringing of capital to the tenant purchasers, whom we have had an opportunity of

interviewing in the course of our inquiry, is being effected. Raiffeisen Banks.
 This is a work that cannot be hurried along with great speed, and, having regard to the energy with which the business of organisation is being undertaken, a few years will probably show a considerable improvement in the position of small occupiers in getting capital for working their lands at moderate rates, and in a convenient manner. When dealing with this subject, I may also call attention to the discouragement of thrift among farmers in this country owing to the inadequate interest paid on deposits by the joint stock banks. The rate usually paid on deposits is 1 to 1½ per cent., while on loans from 5 to 10 per cent. is charged."

We are very glad to be able to state, in connection with the views thus expressed by Mr. Bailey, that the rate of interest generally allowed to depositors by agricultural banks in Ireland is 4 per cent., and that at least four of the Irish joint stock banks now lend money to these banks at the very moderate rate of 4 per cent. This is most satisfactory, not only as a proof of the enlightened policy of the joint stock banks, but as an evidence of the growing confidence felt by business men in the soundness of the form of credit on which the Raiffeisen system is founded.

The annual subsidy of £700 a year, which has been paid since 1892 to the Galway Bay Steamboat Company for providing a service to the Aran Islands, has been renewed for a further period of three years, on terms more favourable to the islands. Subsidies to steamer services.

We have also, during the past year, continued the subsidy of £500 a year to the Clyde Shipping Company for running a steamer on the coast of Cork and Kerry. Although we have received many protests against the policy of giving assistance from our funds for this service, chiefly from bodies or persons interested in competing services by other routes, there have been addressed to us by more numerous and equally influential parties, letters and resolutions in support of our action.

The Irish Agricultural Organisation Society having established Village Libraries.
 village libraries in many parts of Ireland, we have made small grants of selected books to the value of £3 to each of eighteen libraries.

The Irish Lace Depôt, in accordance with their rule of Donations.
 returning a portion of their profits each year to the workers from whom they have bought lace and crochet, sent us last year the handsome donation of £417 which has been distributed amongst the classes whose work is sold to the Depôt.

We have been, as in so many years past, under great obligations to the Inspector-General of the Royal Irish Constabulary Co-operation of Royal Irish Constabulary.

and to the officers and members of the Force, for very valuable assistance given in connection with our horse-breeding and other agricultural and fishery projects.

Census
Returns.

We have had Tables prepared showing the changes which have taken place in the ratio of Poor Law Valuation to population in the Electoral Divisions scheduled as congested during the period between the census years of 1891 and 1901, and some details are given in Appendices Nos. XXV. and XXVI.

The general results are as follows:—While the population of the Congested Districts has declined 8·2 per cent. the Poor Law Valuation has increased 2·22 per cent., and out of 429 Electoral Divisions scheduled in 1891, 118, or 27 per cent. are now above the average of 30s. per head adopted as the limit when the Act of 1891 was framed.

With regard to the relation subsisting between illiteracy and "congestion," the following Table is instructive as showing that the districts with the lowest Poor Law Valuation are invariably the most uneducated.

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ILLITERATES OVER FIVE YEARS OLD IN CONGESTED ELECTORAL DIVISIONS UNDER VARIOUS VALUATIONS CLASSIFIED BELOW:—

County.	Average percentage of illiterates in the County.	Percentage in Congested portion of County.				
		Valuation under 10s. per head.	Valuation 10s. and under 15s.	Valuation 15s. and under 20s.	Valuation 20s. and under 30s.	Valuation 30s. and over.
Donegal, ...	201	452	346	321	267	216
Sligo, ...	160	—	—	280	220	206
Lettim, ...	120	—	—	267	146	126
Rosemount, ...	130	—	—	221	161	123
Mayo, ...	261	453	303	298	266	213
Galway, ...	254	623	483	349	290	261
Cork, ...	147	—	—	180	175	175
Kerry, ...	171	—	217	275	218	162

In many of the poorest Electoral Divisions in the Counties of Donegal, Galway, and Mayo the percentage of illiterates approaches 50 per cent. In the Union of Oughterard, County Galway, there are six Electoral Divisions, with a total population of 8,376, in which the average percentage of illiterates reaches 60 per cent. amongst the persons aged five years and upwards.

Loans.

The terms on which we issue loans for various purposes—fisheries, industries, and agriculture—have been so modified, from

time to time, to suit the circumstances of each class of cases, that a rather complicated code has resulted and as the particulars may be found useful by persons interested we have given them in the form of a Table in Appendix XXVII. It may be noted, as an instance of the necessity for varying the rules to meet the requirements of various classes of borrowers, that for the purchase of a cow, horse, or other draught animal generally kept on a farm for some years before a further purchase for renewal becomes necessary, we now make loans which are re-payable by instalments in five years, while loans made to purchase store-stock are re-payable in one sum in a period which must not exceed three years.

The Accounts of Receipts and Payments in the year ending 31st March last, as furnished to the Comptroller and Auditor-General, as well as full details under each head and the issues on loan, are submitted in the Appendix. It may be remarked that the stock remaining to the credit of the Irish Reproductive Loan Fund is now in the form of Guaranteed Land Stock, instead of Consols as hitherto. This exchange was effected, with the approval of the Lord's Commissioners of the Treasury, while the two stocks were at the same price in the market, notwithstanding that the interest on the Land Stock would continue at $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. for eighteen years after the interest on Consols had fallen to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

We have the honour to be,

Your Excellency's faithful servants,

GEORGE WYNDHAM.	
W. P. GEOGHEGAN.	
CHARLES KENNEDY.	
* PATRICK O'DONNELL.	
HORACE PLUNKETT.	
SHAFTESBURY.	
FREDERICK WRENCH.	
ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.	} <i>Temporary Members.</i>
W. SPOTSWOOD GREEN.	
DENIS O'HARA.	

Dated this 28th May, 1903.

F. W. D. MITCHELL, *Secretary*,
23, Rutland-square, Dublin.

LIST OF APPENDICES.

	Page
I. Account of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1903,	48-49
II. Statement of Cash Balances held by Board on 31st March, 1903,	50
III. Statement of Loan and other Securities held by Board on 31st March, 1903,	50
IV. Table of Receipts from 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1903,	51-53
V. Table of Expenditure from 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1903,	56-61
VI. Statement of Loans issued from 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1903,	62
VII. Location of Stallions, Season 1903,	63
VIII. „ Stallion Asses, Season 1903,	64
IX. List of Local Associations of Beekeepers in Congested Districts,	65
X. Return of Boats and Men at Spring 1902 Mackerel Fisheries,	66
XI. Expenditure and Receipts, Fish-Curing, and List of Fish-Curing Stations, 1902-3,	67-68
XII. Expenditure and Receipts, Large boats on Donegal Coast,	70-71
XIII. Expenditure and Receipts, Large boats on Galway and Mayo Coast,	72-73
XIV. Expenditure and Receipts, Share Yawls,	74
XV. Number of Applications for Agricultural Loans for Year ended 31st March, 1903,	75
XVI. Number of Applications for Agricultural Loans to 31st March, 1903,	75
XVII. Number of Applications for Fishery Loans for year ended 31st March, 1903,	76
XVIII. Number of Applications for Fishery Loans from 1st June, 1893 to 31st March, 1903,	77
XIX. Number of Applications for Industrial Loans for year ended 31st March, 1903,	78

LIST OF APPENDICES—*continued*.

	Page
XX. Number of Applications for Industrial Loans, 1st June, 1893, to 31st March, 1903,	78
XXI. Amount of Arrears due in respect of each of the Loan Funds,	79
XXII. Schedule of Piers, Roads, Bridges, and other works,	80-90
XXIII. Agricultural Banks established in Congested Districts at 31st March, 1903,	91-92
XXIV. Parish Committees,	93
XXV. Valuation of Congested Districts, per Head of Population,	94
XXVI. Comparative Statement of Valuation and Population of Congested Districts,	95
XXVII. Terms for Issue of Loans,	96
XXVIII. Marine Works Act, 1902,	97-99
XXIX. Schedule of Works approved under Marine Works Act, 1902,	100
XXX. List of Estates Purchased,	101-102

APPENDIX I.

ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS under the Statute 54 and 55
1903, as furnished to the

RECEIPTS.			
Balance on 1st April, 1902, . . .	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	—	7,824 18 7	
I. MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS—			
Interest on Church Surplus Grant, . . .	41,250 0 0		
Parliamentary Grant, . . .	23,000 0 0		
Administration, . . .	365 9 8		
Technical Instruction, . . .	907 12 9		
Improvement of Estate—Sale of Land Stock, Receipts, . . . Rents and other	66,998 10 1		
Agriculture—Loan Repayments—Old system.	30,659 17 1		
“ “ “ New “	52 0 3		
“ “ “ Miscellaneous Receipts, . . .	578 4 10		
Fisheries—Miscellaneous Receipts, . . .	4,431 6 5		
Industries—Loan Repayments, . . .	8,739 14 11		
“ “ “ Miscellaneous Receipts, . . .	627 6 6		
Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c.—Miscellaneous Receipts, . . .	3,200 8 7		
Steamer—Miscellaneous Receipts, . . .	1,191 11 3		
General Purposes—Miscellaneous Receipts, . . .	43 12 9		
Interest on Securities and Bank Deposits, . . .	27 16 11		
Proceeds of Sale of Securities other than Land Stock, . . .	88 8 3		
	6,333 7 10		
Board of Works—Money borrowed		206,434 14	
(i) For Improvement of Estates, . . .	5,000 0 0		
(ii) For Loans to Tenants, . . .	1,000 0 0		
		9,000 0 0	
II. IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND—			
Repayment of Loans made prior to 1st June, 1893, . . .	225 10 2		
Interest on Securities, . . .	129 0 6		
Agriculture—Loan Repayments, . . .	89 18 0		
Fisheries—Loan Repayments, . . .	5,343 14 11		
Industries—Loan Repayments, . . .	673 16 6		
General Purposes—Loan Repayments, . . .	384 5 2		
		6,886 14 3	
III. SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND—			
Repayment of Loans made prior to 1st June, 1893, . . .	41 10 2		
Proceeds of Sale of Securities, . . .	2,095 2 5		
Interest on Securities, . . .	30 2 4		
Agriculture—Loan Repayments, . . .	9 2 0		
Fisheries—Loan Repayments, . . .	740 12 11		
Industries—Loan Repayments, . . .	125 5 0		
		3,051 15 10	
Total, . . .	—	231,668 2 9	

APPENDIX I.

Vict., cap. 48, Part II., &c., between 1st April, 1902, and 31st March, Comptroller and Auditor-General.

PAYMENTS.			
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
I. MISCELLANEOUS FUNDS—			
Administration,	24,315 13 9		
Technical Instruction,	12,284 7 8		
Estates—			
Purchase and Redemptions,	61,708 19 5		
Improvements,	57,597 9 3		
Interest paid on Borrowed Money,	492 7 11		
Agriculture—Loans,	1,284 4 4		
“ Grants, &c.,	17,894 4 3		
Fisheries—Grants, &c.,	11,028 3 6		
Industries—Grants, &c.,	3,283 2 4		
Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c.—Grants, &c.,	4,963 13 0		
Steamer—Maintenance, &c.,	2,982 6 11		
Purchase of Securities, Sinking Fund, Steamer,	787 0 0		
General Purposes—Grants, &c.,	1,894 8 3		
“ Interest on Borrowed Money,	192 10 0		
Board of Works Loan, Repayment of Principal			200,887 10 7
(i) For Improvement of Estates,	900 0 0		
(ii) For other services,	1,000 0 0		1,800 0 0
II. IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND—			
Fisheries—Loans,	5,721 8 5		
Industries—Loans,	534 3 9		
			6,255 12 2
III. SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND—			
Fisheries—Loans,	936 7 3		
Industries—Loans,	175 2 11		
Cash transferred to Miscellaneous Fund,	2,095 2 5		
			3,207 2 7
Balance on 31st March, 1903,	—		20,517 17 5
Total,	—		222,653 2 9

F. W. D. MITCHELL, *Accounting Officer.*

APPENDIX II.

STATEMENT OF CASH BALANCES and SECURITIES held by the CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD for IRELAND on 31st March, 1903.

ACCOUNT.	Cash.	Land Stock.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MISCELLANEOUS FUND,	16,004 16 1	1,426 0 0
IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND,	1,304 2 5	5,000 0 0
SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND,	3,203 18 11	—
TOTAL,	20,517 17 5	6,426 0 0

F. W. D. MITCHELL, *Accounting Officer.*

APPENDIX III.

STATEMENT of Loan Securities and Amounts due to Board under Agreements on 31st March, 1903.

SECURITY.	Miscellaneous Fund.	I. Repro. Loan Fund.	S. and C. F. Fund.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Agriculture— Loans,	3,877 12 7	1,513 11 8	161 9 10	5,552 14 1
Fisheries, do.,	—	23,997 15 6	1,066 2 1	25,063 17 7
Industries, do.,	6,084 16 8	839 4 10	143 0 11	7,107 2 5
General Purposes, do.,	—	192 2 7	—	192 2 7
Cattle Agreements,	1,866 15 0	—	—	1,866 15 0
Swine do.,	87 0 0	—	—	87 0 0
Hive, &c., do.,	118 19 4	—	—	118 19 4
Boats, Nets, &c., do.,	841 12 11	—	—	841 12 11
Large Boats do.,	11,226 4 2	—	—	11,226 4 2
Share Yawls do.,	670 19 9	—	—	670 19 9
	24,774 0 5	26,542 14 7	2,010 12 10	53,327 7 10

APPENDIX IV.

TABLE of RECEIPTS from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1903

	Total to 31st March, 1902.	Receipts for 1902-1903.	Total to 31st March, 1903.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MISCELLANEOUS FUND:			
Interest on Church Surplus Grant,	429,089 13 5	41,250 0 0	470,339 13 5
Parliamentary Grant in Aid,	65,000 0 0	35,000 0 0	100,000 0 0
Parliamentary Grant (Special),	3,200 0 0	—	3,200 0 0
	71,200 0 0	35,000 0 0	106,200 0 0
Administration (Miscellaneous Receipts),	595 15 2	365 9 8	961 4 10
Technical Instruction,	4,008 4 9	967 12 9	4,975 17 6
Purchase and Improvement of Estates:			
<i>Sale of Land Stock,</i>	414,584 9 8	65,203 16 1	481,523 5 9
<i>Rents and Miscellaneous Receipts:</i>			
French Estate,	1,217 2 11	1 0 6	1,218 3 5
Clare Island Estate,	3,079 14 4	328 11 5	4,008 5 9
Leonard Estate,	1,735 11 10	255 16 3	1,991 8 1
Thomson Estate,	767 5 3	309 12 6	1,067 17 9
Rockfield Estate,	675 14 4	247 3 2	923 17 11
Port Royal Estate,	3,711 9 2	491 5 3	4,202 14 5
O'Donel Estate (Newport Farm),	1,441 11 1	1,255 5 10	2,696 16 11
Knockanaskill Farms (Two),	2,631 12 3	885 4 0	3,516 16 3
Netterville Estate,	963 4 7	274 2 10	1,237 7 5
O'Reilly-Denise Estate,	132 19 2	31 19 6	164 18 8
Carroweasnon Estate,	82 11 2	0 16 6	83 7 8
Digby Estate,	751 2 3	334 18 1	1,086 0 4
Leetch Estate,	433 18 5	55 7 7	489 6 0
Continued on next page.			

APPENDIX IV.—(continued.)

TABLE of RECEIPTS from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1903
—(continued.)

	Total to 31st March, 1902.	Receipts for 1902-1903.	Total to 31st March, 1903.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MISCELLANEOUS FUND— <i>con.</i> :			
<i>Rents and Miscellaneous Receipts—con.</i> :			
Higgins Estate,	1,117 19 0	195 18 3	1,303 17 3
Faulkner Estate,	385 13 7	121 13 6	506 7 1
Dillon Estate,	61,925 3 2	13,168 2 2	81,093 5 4
G. E. Browne Estate,	610 17 1	61 2 8	671 19 9
J. A. Browne Estate,	284 10 11	114 11 6	399 2 5
Vesey Stoney Estate,	785 5 1	504 8 8	1,289 13 9
Ballynacragh Farm (Lucan Estate),	1,501 6 9	174 16 2	2,076 2 11
Doon Farm (do.),	308 0 2	92 6 2	490 6 4
Antigua and Aghadrinagh Farms (do.),	1,744 13 3	543 6 8	2,287 19 11
Buncam Farm (do.),	1,170 0 0	279 5 2	1,449 5 2
Liscromwell Farm (do.),	239 5 0	452 1 0	691 6 0
C. J. Tredennick Estate,	100 0 0	334 17 0	454 10 7
W. R. Tredennick Estate,	143 9 0	190 13 7	334 2 7
Mitchell Estate,	3,025 2 6	943 2 8	3,968 5 2
Strong Estate,	347 10 6	132 17 2	480 7 8
Waldron Estate,	1,301 15 0	2,220 8 5	3,581 19 5
M. FitzGerald Estate,	98 9 2	607 12 5	706 1 7
Charley Estate,	634 9 11	777 16 8	1,462 6 2
S. A. FitzGerald Estate,	38 18 0	25 13 1	64 11 1
Darcy,	—	51 7 5	51 7 5
McDonagh,	—	51 1 11	51 1 11
Burke,	—	1,970 16 10	1,970 16 10
Comyn,	—	504 11 1	504 11 1
Knox,	—	515 17 3	515 17 3
Killelooney,	—	573 0 10	573 0 10
Curran Tyrrell,	—	178 15 2	178 15 2
Fitzpatrick,	—	322 19 9	322 19 9
Robinson,	—	117 19 10	117 19 10
Claremorris Store,	48 0 3	590 18 0	938 18 3
Miscellaneous,	156 19 9	0 18 1	157 17 10
	94,736 6 3	35,650 17 1	131,387 3 4
	Continued on next page.		

APPENDIX IV.—(continued).

TABLE of RECEIPTS from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1903
—(continued).

	Total to 31st March, 1902.	Receipts for 1902-1903.	Total to 31st March, 1903.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MISCELLANEOUS FUND—con.:			
<i>Agricultural Schemes:</i>			
Horses and Asses,	7,985 7 6	887 6 3	8,872 13 9
Stud Farm Grazing Stock,	165 0 0	—	165 0 0
Cattle,	8,862 3 11	1,458 18 5	10,321 2 4
Calf Feeding Experiments,	62 7 3	—	62 7 3
Swine,	662 18 6	106 8 11	769 2 5
Sheep,	1,096 15 11	107 15 9	1,204 11 8
Seeds and Manures sold to Farmers, .	3,802 17 5	517 17 8	4,320 15 1
Seed Potatoes and Onions Sold, . . .	1,809 5 11	—	1,809 5 11
" (Achill Island),	—	64 9 0	64 9 0
Implements for Sale,	1,209 12 6	267 10 2	1,477 2 7
Potato-growing Experiment,	435 17 2	—	435 17 2
Forestry.—Sale of Fruit, &c., Trees, .	118 12 11	222 13 7	341 6 6
Asparagus Culture and Early Vegetables.	138 15 0	—	138 15 0
Bee-keeping,	1,359 1 3	283 8 11	1,642 10 2
Honey,	2,246 15 8	237 17 1	2,484 12 9
Potato-spraying,	2,243 7 1	77 2 8	2,320 9 9
Poultry Depot, &c.,	695 1 7	—	695 1 7
Parish Committees' Refunds	823 12 6	255 7 11	1,079 0 5
Miscellaneous,	450 16 4	27 10 1	478 6 5
	34,158 3 4	4,434 6 5	38,592 9 9
<i>Fishery Schemes:</i>			
Cared Fish,	24,865 16 5	208 0 5	25,074 2 10
Boats, Nets, and Gear,	3,692 19 7	201 0 4	3,793 19 11
Skerritt's Boats (fish sold),	731 1 6	—	731 1 6
*Net-mending (contribution from Board of National Education).	296 15 0	—	296 15 0
Smack "Maraposa" (fish sold &c.)	99 5 8	—	99 5 8
Arann Mackerel Fishery,	12,916 6 2	—	12,916 6 2
Achill do.,	40 15 2	—	40 15 2
Gleggan Fishery,	5,821 16 8	62 13 0	5,884 9 3
Gliden do.,	399 16 5	—	399 16 5
Blackhead do.,	5,636 3 10	23 1 10	5,659 5 8
*Instruction in Fishing,	20 10 0	—	20 10 0
Large Fishing Boats,	20,758 11 10	6,969 5 6	26,727 17 4
Shore Yawls,	1,149 4 11	296 4 8	1,445 9 7
Carrier Barrels,	330 7 5	0 5 6	330 12 11
Construction of Large Boats,	699 0 3	298 17 8	1,607 17 11
Miscellaneous,	414 0 7	30 0 0	444 0 7
	86,732 11 1	8,729 14 11	95,462 6 0
Continued on next page.			

* From 1st October, 1899, Expenditure and Receipts for this Account have been included under "Technical Instruction."

APPENDIX IV.—(continued).

TABLE of RECEIPTS from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1903
—(continued).

	Total to 31st March, 1902.	Receipts for 1902-1903.	Total to 31st March, 1903.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MISCELLANEOUS FUND—con.:			
<i>Industrial Schemes:</i>			
Teelin Barrel-making,	3,598 15 11	1,020 16 3	4,614 12 2
Burtonport do.,	6,417 8 1	1,621 19 0	8,039 7 1
Sale of Looms,	278 5 10	75 11 1	353 16 11
* Boat-building, Co. Galway,	806 5 4	—	806 5 4
Materials for Lace Classes, &c., . .	707 6 6	535 5 8	1,242 12 1
Miscellaneous Receipts,	804 0 11	46 16 7	850 17 6
	12,607 2 6	3,300 8 7	15,907 11 1
<i>Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c.:</i>			
Contribution from Irish Reproductive Loan Fund and Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund,	4,973 12 0	—	4,973 12 0
Miscellaneous,	10,723 14 5	1,191 11 3	11,915 6 8
	15,697 6 5	1,191 11 3	16,888 17 8
<i>General Purposes:</i>			
Miscellaneous Receipts,	153 13 2	27 16 11	181 9 1
<i>Steamer:</i>			
Miscellaneous Receipts,	865 5 10	48 12 9	913 18 7
<i>Interest on Bank Deposits and Securities, .</i>	3,600 8 2	88 8 3	3,778 16 5
<i>Proceeds of Sale of Securities other than Land Stock,</i>	12,908 6 0	6,323 7 10	19,231 13 10
<i>Loan from Board of Public Works:</i>			
Improvement of Estates,	25,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	33,000 0 0
Loans to Tenants,	—	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
General Purposes,	10,000 0 0	—	10,000 0 0
	35,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	44,000 0 0
<i>Loans—Repayments:</i>			
Agriculture—Old System,	107 12 11	52 0 3	159 13 2
" New System,	283 17 3	378 4 10	667 2 1
Fisheries,	423 9 5	—	423 9 5
Industries,	6,541 10 8	827 6 6	7,108 17 2
	7,351 10 3	1,067 11 7	8,419 1 10
IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND:			
Cash transferred by Board of Works, .	2,747 8 8	—	2,747 8 8
Repayments on Loans made prior to 1st June, 1893,	20,250 14 2	235 19 2	20,486 13 4
Interest on Securities,	4,842 19 11	129 0 6	4,972 0 5
Sale of Securities,	41,665 14 1	—	41,665 14 1
<i>Fisheries—Large Fishing Boats, Co. Galway (See also Miscellaneous Fund),</i>	64 4 6	—	64 4 6
Miscellaneous Receipts,	376 19 1	—	376 19 1
		See next page.	

* See Fisheries Schemes.

APPENDIX IV.—(continued).

TABLE of RECEIPTS from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1903
—(continued).

	Total to 31st March, 1902.	Receipts for year 1902-1903.	Total to 31st March, 1903.
IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND—con.:	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c.:</i>			
Miscellaneous Receipts,	565 0 10	—	565 0 10
<i>Loan Repayments:</i>			
Agriculture,	603 18 1	89 18 0	693 10 1
Fisheries,	26,005 13 2	5,343 14 11	31,409 8 1
Industries,	781 6 2	673 16 0	1,455 2 8
General Purposes,	1,929 3 3	384 5 2	2,313 8 5
	29,380 0 8	6,491 14 7	35,871 15 3
Board's Contribution towards Murrisk Fund,	350 0 0	—	350 0 0
Local do. do. do.,	350 0 0	—	350 0 0
	700 0 0	—	700 0 0
SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND:			
Cash transferred by Board of Works,	4,115 1 8	—	4,115 1 8
Repayments on Loans made prior to 1st June, 1893,	10,043 9 1	41 10 2	10,084 19 3
Proceeds of Sale of Securities,	—	2,095 2 5	2,095 2 5
Interest on Securities,	537 0 0	30 2 4	567 2 10
Large Boats, County Donegal, (See Miscellaneous Fund),	988 8 10	—	988 8 10
Miscellaneous Receipts,	33 14 4	—	33 14 4
<i>Loan Repayments:</i>			
Agriculture,	22 10 7	9 2 0	31 12 7
Fisheries,	3,993 10 10	740 13 11	4,733 4 9
Industries,	983 12 2	135 5 0	1,118 17 2
	5,001 13 7	885 0 11	5,886 14 6
*ACRILL IMPROVEMENT FUND:			
Balance transferred by Trustees,	926 9 2	—	926 9 2
Interest on Securities,	55 6 10	—	55 6 10
Grand Total,	1,345,004 0 11	225,343 4 2	1,570,347 5 1

*The balance on this Fund has been transferred to Miscellaneous Fund.

APPENDIX V.

TABLE of EXPENDITURE from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1903.

	Total to 31st March, 1902.	Expenditure for Year 1902-1903.	Total to 31st March 1903.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MISCELLANEOUS FUND:			
<i>Administration,</i>	76,060 7 6	24,315 18 9	100,376 1 8
<i>Technical Instruction,</i>	32,307 17 10	12,284 7 8	44,592 5 6
PURCHASE AND IMPROVEMENT OF ESTATES:			
<i>Purchase of Estates and Redemption of Charges:</i>			
Total for previous years,	430,827 19 3	—	—
Burke Estate,	—	30,298 8 7	—
C. J. Tredennick Estate,	—	5,600 0 0	—
Comyn Estate,	—	3,315 0 0	—
Fitzpatrick Estate,	—	4,796 0 0	—
Daroy Estate,	—	5,700 0 0	—
M'Donagh Estate,	—	820 0 0	—
W. R. Tredennick Estate (Lot III.), .	—	1,250 18 6	—
Rush Estate,	—	7,300 0 0	—
Faulkner Estate,	—	632 4 8	—
Higgins Estate,	—	1,142 2 11	—
Waldron Estate,	—	77 1 0	—
Dillon Estate,	—	21 7 3	—
G. E. Browne Estate,	—	390 18 11	—
Digby Estate,	—	414 0 3	—
Strong Estate,	—	97 1 7	—
Leetch Estate,	—	6 1 2	—
	430,827 19 3	61,708 19 5	492,536 18 8
<i>Improvement of Estates:</i>			
Clare Island Estate,	9,626 14 4	2 2 6	9,628 16 10
French Estate,	3,142 16 8	115 19 11	3,258 16 7
Leonard Estate,	5,729 15 5	168 16 8	5,898 12 1
Thomson Estate,	2,819 0 1	115 5 1	2,934 5 2
Netterville Estate,	2,418 10 1	271 1 6	2,689 11 7
Rockfield Estate,	1,847 18 2	240 0 1	2,087 18 3
Port Royal Estate,	8,236 15 7	1,123 18 1	9,360 13 8
Carrowcannon Estate,	526 2 8	—	526 2 8
Leetch Estate,	2,269 12 11	125 13 6	2,395 7 5
Digby Estate,	3,418 7 8	1,566 9 1	4,984 16 9
O'Reilly-Donno Estate,	553 4 0	59 16 3	613 0 9
O'Donel Estate,	2,293 14 3	1,382 17 6	3,725 11 9
		Continued on next page.	

APPENDIX V.—(continued).

TABLE of EXPENDITURE from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1903—(continued).

	Total to 31st March, 1902.	Expenditure for Year 1902-1903.	Total to 31st March, 1903.
MISCELLANEOUS FUND—(con.):			
Improvement of Estates—(con.):	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Knockanaskill Farms,	6,023 19 5	825 10 10	6,849 10 3
Ballymaeragh Farm,	5,576 14 8	314 9 11	5,891 4 7
Doon Farm,	2,255 12 8	147 7 5	2,403 0 1
Lisromwell Farm,	931 7 11	685 15 4	1,617 3 3
Bensam Farm	2,130 13 4	332 2 10	2,462 16 2
Antigua and Aghadrinagh Farms, .	4,260 0 1	878 5 11	5,138 15 0
Reevyle Estate,	150 0 0	—	150 0 0
Higgins Estate,	2,819 8 0	170 2 10	2,989 5 10
Dillon Estate,	71,500 16 5	22,273 12 5	102,774 8 10
Faulkner Estate,	692 15 11	942 10 1	1,545 7 0
Vesey Stoney Estate,	1,005 1 8	861 12 0	1,866 13 8
G. E. Browne Estate,	1,382 12 4	1,124 13 0	3,007 5 4
J. A. Browne Estate,	933 12 1	77 13 10	1,011 5 11
Mitchell Estate,	2,947 12 10	2,836 14 6	5,784 7 4
W. R. Tredennick Estate,	1,189 15 2	562 18 8	1,652 13 10
O. J. Tredennick Estate,	200 0 0	227 6 2	427 0 2
Strong Estate,	333 3 7	223 5 0	556 8 7
Waldron Estate,	6,124 9 0	2,667 9 3	8,791 18 3
M. Fitzgerald Estate,	6 8 0	1,049 3 5	1,055 11 5
Knox Estate,	—	12 16 1	12 16 1
S. A. Fitzgerald Estate	7 15 9	0 15 9	8 11 6
I. Burke Estate,	—	3,611 0 8	3,611 0 8
Comyn Estate,	—	673 0 6	673 0 6
Kilbooney Estate,	—	1,048 13 2	1,048 13 2
Fitzpatrick Estate,	—	555 0 4	555 0 4
Curran Tyrrell Estate,	—	65 12 2	65 12 2
Robinson Estate,	—	223 10 4	223 10 4
Charley Estate,	—	1,885 10 2	1,885 10 2
Kilmeena Farm,	—	30 0 0	30 0 0
Fawcett Estate,	—	17 10 8	17 10 8
Darcy Estate,	—	155 18 5	155 18 5
S. J. McDonough Estate,	—	1 5 9	1 5 9
Rush Estate,	—	4 15 6	4 15 6
Claremorris Store Account, &c., . .	2,599 18 10	1,213 6 2	3,813 5 0
	158,464 10 0	67,897 9 3	216,162 5 3
Interest on Borrowed Capital for Im- provement of Estates,	—	492 7 11	492 7 11
		Continued on next page.	

APPENDIX V.—(continued).

TABLE of EXPENDITURE from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1903—(continued).

	Total to 31st March, 1902.	Expenditure for year 1902-1903.	Total to 31st March, 1903.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MISCELLANEOUS FUND—(con.) :			
<i>Agricultural Schemes :</i>			
Horses and Asses,	51,298 10 9	5,263 8 8	56,567 5 5
Stud Farm,	8,862 11 0	447 18 3	9,310 7 3
*Local Horse, &c., Shows,	543 0 6	—	543 0 6
Cattle,	22,704 8 5	3,759 17 4	26,464 5 9
Sheep,	4,243 13 7	406 11 11	4,710 5 6
Swine,	1,374 1 7	240 0 0	1,614 1 7
Poultry,	5,502 19 8	299 19 7	5,802 19 3
Do. (Depot),	1,314 2 6	—	1,314 2 6
Bee-keeping,	3,173 8 2	421 6 4	3,594 14 6
Knockboy Plantation,	5,820 12 9	94 13 2	5,915 12 11
Do. Buildings,			
Do. Farm,			
Kittimagh and Bohola Planting, . .	161 1 4	—	161 1 4
Do. Fruit growing,	20 0 0	—	20 0 0
*Example Holdings,	3,110 17 2	—	3,110 17 2
Market Gardening,	121 8 4	198 13 0	320 0 4
Do., Asparagus Culture,	565 15 6	—	565 15 6
Fresh Egg Trade,	41 19 3	—	41 19 3
Foxford—Gardening, Planting, &c., .	1,146 18 1	—	1,146 18 1
Seeds and Manures (for sale), . . .	4,070 6 4	514 15 3	4,585 0 7
Potato Spraying,	6,776 12 10	115 13 11	6,892 6 9
Do. Growing,	955 16 8	—	955 16 8
Sale of Implements,	1,554 15 3	1,077 17 11	2,632 13 2
Miscellaneous Plantings,	122 0 11	—	122 0 11
*Agricultural Instruction,	5,268 16 6	—	5,268 16 6
†Agricultural Inspection and Inciden- tals,	5,303 12 8	—	5,303 12 8
Purchase of Honey for Sale,	2,391 19 5	193 15 0	2,585 15 5
Purchase of Seed Potatoes and Onions for Sale,	1,900 3 7	—	1,900 3 7
Ditto. (Achill Island),	—	1,013 9 8	1,013 9 8
Parish Committee Grants,	12,835 8 0	3,365 17 8	16,201 5 2
Calf-feeding Experiments,	300 9 8	—	300 9 8
*Local Agricultural Shows,	370 0 0	—	370 0 0
‡Organization of Agricultural Banks, .	250 0 0	—	250 0 0
Tourmakendy Co-operative Society, .	75 0 0	—	75 0 0
Continued on next page.			

* From 1st October, 1899, expenditure under this head has been charged to "Technical Instruction."

† From 1st October, 1899, expenditure under this head has been charged to "Administration."

‡ See also under "Industries."

APPENDIX V.—(continued).

TABLE of EXPENDITURE from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1903 —(continued).

	Total to 31st March, 1902.	Expenditure for year 1902-1903.	Total to 31st March, 1903.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MISCELLANEOUS FUND—(con.):			
<i>Agricultural Schemes—(con.):</i>			
County Council, Co. Donegal, . . .	61 7 8	61 7 8	—
Forestry and Fruit Trees, . . .	193 13 0	329 13 6	523 0 6
Miscellaneous Votes, . . .	590 0 10	65 15 1	654 15 11
	163,005 4 3	17,891 4 3	180,896 8 8
<i>Fishery Schemes:</i>			
Fish Curing, . . .	33,261 16 2	289 11 2	33,551 7 4
*Instruction in Curing, . . .	4,782 11 3	—	4,782 11 3
Instruction in Fishing, . . .	12,300 17 2	—	12,300 17 2
Steam Trawler "Jackson," . . .	423 1 1	—	423 1 1
Charter of Steamers, . . .	6,301 19 6	—	6,301 19 6
Ice Hulk, Repairs, &c., . . .	298 18 6	—	298 18 6
Skerritt's Boats, . . .	1,182 15 8	—	1,182 15 8
Smack "Maraposa," . . .	469 8 6	—	469 8 6
Carrier Barrels, . . .	430 13 9	0 12 0	431 5 9
Boats, Nets, and Gear, . . .	6,414 5 7	449 7 10	6,863 13 5
Achill Spring Mackerel Fishery, . . .	175 12 2	—	175 12 2
Aran Spring Mackerel Fishery, . . .	15,442 0 9	25 8 0	15,467 8 9
Aran Fishery (Herring), . . .	207 11 6	—	207 11 6
Blackod Spring Mackerel Fishery, . . .	7,306 1 9	337 18 3	7,643 0 6
Clerryan Spring Mackerel Fishery, . . .	3,500 16 11	357 17 3	3,858 14 2
Doonloughan and Clifden Fishery, . . .	607 9 9	0 1 0	607 10 9
*Net Mending, . . .	1,024 2 9	—	1,024 2 9
Murrisk Reproductive Fund, . . .	350 0 0	—	350 0 0
Share Yawls, . . .	1,812 9 2	344 1 0	2,156 10 2
Large Fishing Boats, . . .	31,633 4 7	8,672 7 8	40,305 12 1
Mayo Yawls (for sale), . . .	244 5 0	—	244 5 0
Boat Building, . . .	5,030 1 8	450 1 0	5,479 2 8
Experiment in Seine Boat Fishing, . . .	293 17 11	—	293 17 11
†Administration, . . .	8,482 2 11	—	8,482 2 11
‡Local Stores, . . .	1,297 2 11	—	1,297 2 11
Miscellaneous Grants, . . .	1,085 9 11	101 3 1	2,086 13 0
	154,997 15 10	11,023 2 6	166,020 0 4
<i>Industrial Schemes:</i>			
†Administration—Special Inquiries, &c., . . .	2,683 14 2	—	2,683 14 2
Ballaghaderreen Factory, Capitalisation Grants, . . .	4,116 13 4	—	4,116 13 4
Building Grants . . .	300 0 0	—	300 0 0

Continued on next page.

* From 1st October, 1899, expenditure under this head has been charged to "Technical Instruction."

† Expenditure under this account is now charged to "Administration" sub-head

‡ From 1st April, 1900, expenditure is charged to "General Purposes."

APPENDIX V.—(continued).

TABLE of EXPENDITURE from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1903—(continued).

	Total to 31st March, 1902.	Expenditure for year 1902-1903.	Total to 31st March, 1903.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MISCELLANEOUS FUND—(con.):			
Industrial Schemes—(con.):			
Foxford Factory,	3,333 6 8	—	3,333 6 8
Foxford Mill Race,	1,164 3 0	—	1,164 3 0
*Cashel National School,	100 6 3	—	100 6 3
*Carraroe Knitting Industry,	32 0 0	—	32 0 0
*Belmullet Weaving do.	91 14 5	—	91 14 5
*Donegal Tweed Industry,	818 15 7	—	818 15 7
*Industrial Classes,	3,202 14 9	—	3,202 14 9
Ballyshannon Factory,	127 5 7	—	127 5 7
Milford Weaving Industry,	240 6 7	—	240 6 7
Creameries,	20 12 1	—	20 12 1
Teelin Barrel-making,	4,072 3 2	112 6 6	4,184 9 8
Burtonport Barrel-making,	6,406 13 7	1,167 1 8	7,573 15 3
*Instruction in Barrel-making,	208 12 11	—	208 12 11
Irish Industries Association—			
(South Donegal Industries), Grants, do.	2,799 5 7	—	2,799 5 7
*Moneygold Industries,	288 1 11	—	288 1 11
Purchase and Sale of Thread,	648 8 10	545 4 1	1,193 12 11
Purchase and Manufacture of Looms, Kilfinagh Industries,	406 11 0	76 13 4	483 9 4
do. Technical School,	467 13 1	—	467 13 1
* Do.	1,604 0 0	—	1,604 0 0
Achill Industries,	29 8 8	—	29 8 8
Irish Agricultural Organization So- ciety,	688 11 9	428 3 6	1,016 15 3
Dublin Exhibition,	27 5 2	—	27 5 2
Boatbuilding,	1,099 17 7	—	1,099 17 7
Connemara Basket Industry,	150 0 0	150 0 0	300 0 0
*Instruction in Boatbuilding,	360 3 9	—	360 3 9
Lace for Paris Exhibition,	64 3 3	—	64 3 3
†Killybegs and Killycar Factories Cork Exhibition,	120 15 4	—	120 15 4
Downing's Bay Barrel-making,	—	512 12 11	512 12 11
Miscellaneous Grants,	—	250 0 0	250 0 0
	613 17 10	39 15 4	653 13 2
	41,250 5 10	3,282 2 4	44,532 8 2
Continued on next page.			

* Expenditure under this scheme is now charged to "Technical Instruction."
 † In addition to £300 issued as a loan, and subsequently treated as a grant.

APPENDIX V.—(continued).

TABLE OF EXPENDITURE from the 5th August, 1891, to the 31st March, 1903—(continued).

	Total to 31st March, 1902.	Expenditure for Year 1902-1903.	Total to 31st March, 1903.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
MISCELLANEOUS FUND—(con.):			
Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c.:			
Works completed or in progress,	71,032 5 11	4,953 13 0	76,035 18 11
Administration,	7,558 12 0	—	7,558 12 0
	78,710 17 11	4,953 13 0	83,664 10 11
Steamer,	33,345 6 3	2,362 6 11	35,328 13 2
Sinking Fund, No. 1,	14,000 0 0	—	14,000 0 0
Do, No. 2 (Steamer Depreciation Account),	3,935 0 0	787 0 0	4,722 0 0
	17,385 0 0	787 0 0	18,722 0 0
General Purposes:			
Galway Bay Steamboat Co.,	7,287 6 8	700 0 0	8,387 6 8
Donegal Steamer Service,	1,800 0 0	—	1,800 0 0
Telegraphs, &c.,	565 0 1	117 0 10	682 0 11
West Coast (Mayo) Steamer Service,	511 19 9	—	511 19 9
North Coast (Mayo) do. do.,	250 0 0	—	250 0 0
Nurse for Achill,	319 4 1	2 19 9	322 3 10
S. W. (Kerry) Steamer Service,	—	500 0 0	500 0 0
Miscellaneous Stores, &c.,	1,876 16 7	564 7 8	2,441 4 3
	12,810 7 2	1,884 8 3	14,694 15 5
Interest on Borrowed Money,	718 0 5	192 10 0	910 10 5
BOARD OF WORKS ACCOUNT.			
Borrowed Money Repaid,	—	800 0 0	800 0 0
For Improvement of Estates—Principal,	3,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	4,000 0 0
For Other Services—Principal,	8,000 0 0	1,800 0 0	4,800 0 0
IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN FUND:			
Fisheries, Grants, &c.,	899 17 10	—	899 17 10
Large Fishing Boats, Co. Galway and Co. Mayo. (See also Misc. Fund),	2,457 19 10	—	2,457 19 10
Local Contribution to Murrisk Fund refunded,	800 0 0	—	800 0 0
	3,707 17 8	—	3,707 17 8
Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c.:			
Works completed or in progress,	35,445 5 0	—	35,445 5 0
Administration,	7,771 0 3	—	7,771 0 3
	44,216 5 3	—	44,216 5 3
SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND:			
Cash transferred to Miscellaneous Fund,	—	2,095 2 5	2,095 2 5
Large Fishing Boats, Co. Donegal, (See also Miscellaneous Fund),	3,095 0 1	—	3,095 0 1
Fisheries Grants,	208 9 8	—	208 9 8
	3,813 9 9	—	3,813 9 9
Piers, Roads, Bridges, &c.:			
Works in Progress,	5,244 5 2	—	5,244 5 2
Administration,	1,075 9 10	—	1,075 9 10
	6,319 15 0	—	6,319 15 0
ACHILL FUND,	264 1 10	—	264 1 10
Grand Total,	1,250,446 8 9	203,206 8 8	1,453,644 17 5

* Expenditure under this account is now charged to "Administration" sub-head.

APPENDIX VI

STATEMENT OF LOANS ISSUED from 5th August, 1931, to the 31st March, 1938.

Purpose for which loans were made.	Fund from which loans were made.	Total Loans made up to 31st March, 1938.		Loans made in Year 1937-1938.		Total Loans made up to 31st March, 1938.	
		No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Agricultural Development.	Massachusetts Fund.	20	2,000 0 0	70	1,000 0 0	90	3,000 0 0
	Isle of Man Reproductive Loan Fund.	20	2,000 0 0	—	—	20	2,000 0 0
	Isle of Man and Coast Fisheries Fund.	2	100 0 0	—	—	2	100 0 0
Industrial Development.	Massachusetts Fund.	8	8,000 0 0	—	—	8	8,000 0 0
	Isle of Man Reproductive Loan Fund.	10	1,000 0 0	40	400 0 0	50	1,400 0 0
	Isle of Man and Coast Fisheries Fund.	20	1,000 0 0	50	250 0 0	70	1,250 0 0
Fishery Development.	Massachusetts Fund.	1	100 0 0	—	—	1	100 0 0
	Isle of Man Reproductive Loan Fund.	1,000	10,000 0 0	200	1,000 0 0	1,200	11,000 0 0
	Isle of Man and Coast Fisheries Fund.	100	1,000 0 0	50	250 0 0	150	1,250 0 0
Public Services.	Isle of Man Reproductive Loan Fund.	1	1,000 0 0	—	—	1	1,000 0 0
Total.		2,220	22,220 0 0	460	2,700 0 0	2,680	24,920 0 0

APPENDIX VII.

LOCATION OF STALLIONS, SEASON 1903.

County.	Station.	Name of Stallion.	Breed.
DONEGAL,	Clonmany, . . .	"Blair," . . .	Hunter.
	Carndonagh, . . .	"Gay Lad III," . . .	Hackney.
	Dunfinspary, . . .	"Enthorpe Duke," . . .	do.
	Do. (Ards),	"Carnarvon," . . .	do.
	Ballyhooley, . . .	"Foxholes," . . .	do.
	Dungloe, . . .	"Romulus," . . .	do.
	Ards, . . .	"Cromorne," . . .	Hunter.
GALWAY, . . .	Carraree, . . .	"Sunbeam," . . .	Welsh Cob.
	Cashel, . . .	"Movement," . . .	Welsh Pony.
	Clifden, . . .	"Woodcock," . . .	Welsh Cob.
	Oughtierard, . . .	"Electricity," . . .	do.
	Arns Island, . . .	"Norwegian," . . .	Norwegian Pony.
KERRY, . . .	Kenmare, . . .	"Sylvia," . . .	Hunter.
	Caherciveen, . . .	"Diogenes," . . .	Thoroughbred.
	Dingle, . . .	"Uncle Sam," . . .	do.
	Besafort, . . .	"Merry Lad," . . .	Hackney.
LEITRIM, . . .	Manorhamilton (Ballyboy), . . .	"Wolferton Marsha," . . .	Hackney.
	Ballynascree, . . .	"Barren Performer," . . .	do.
MAYO, . . .	Achill Sound, . . .	"Express IV," . . .	Welsh Pony.
	Do, . . .	"Connemara," . . .	Connemara Pony.
	Belmullet, . . .	"Bruno," . . .	Thoroughbred.
	Do, . . .	"Lord Go Bang," . . .	Hackney.
	Clare Island, . . .	"Oscar," . . .	Norwegian Pony.
	Newport, . . .	"Derwent," . . .	Hackney.
	Swinford, . . .	"Duke of York," . . .	do.
ROSCOMMON,	Loughglynn, . . .	"Punter," . . .	Thoroughbred.
	Do, . . .	"Mahmoud," . . .	Arab.

APPENDIX VIII.

LOCATION OF STALLION ASSES, SEASON 1903.

County.	Station.	Name of Ass.	Breed.
CORK, . . .	Schull, . . .	"Khedive," . . .	Pure-bred Spanish
DONEGAL, .	Glenties (Leitrimac- award.)	"Montejo," . . .	Half-bred Spanish
GALWAY, . .	Aran Island . . .	"Madrid," . . .	Half-bred Spanish
	Leenane, . . .	"Ketch," . . .	Pure-bred do.
	Oughterard, . .	"Plam Toro," . . .	Half-bred do.
	Rossmuck . . .	"Cervera," . . .	Pure-bred do.
KERRY, . . .	Abbeyfeale (Beben- augh.)	"Felix," . . .	Pure-bred Spanish
	Beaufort, . . .	"Grimaldo," . . .	do. do.
	Caherciveeo, . .	"Columbus," . . .	Half-bred do.
	Caragh (Glencar),	"The Old," . . .	do. do.
	Castlesoeva, . .	"Gibraltar," . . .	do. do.
	Castlegregory, .	"Orphan," . . .	Pure-bred do.
	Censeway, . . .	"The Count," . . .	do. do.
	Dingle, . . .	"Don Juan II," . . .	do. do.
	Killbeggan . . .	"Don Carlos," . . .	do. do.
	Bathmore, . . .	"Castello," . . .	do. do.
	Sneem, . . .	"Don Omar," . . .	Half-bred do.
LEITRIM, . .	Ballinamore, . .	"Bear," . . .	Pure-bred Spanish
	Glione, . . .	"Hidalgo," . . .	do. do.
MAYO, . . .	Claremorris, . .	"Sir Gratten," . . .	Pure-bred Spanish
	Foxford, . . .	"Chateau," . . .	do. do.
	Newport (Glenhest),	"Barossa," . . .	Half-bred do.
	Swinford, . . .	"Cordova," . . .	Pure-bred do.
ROSCOMMON, .	Ballaghaderin, .	"Campagna," . . .	Pure-bred Spanish
	Ballinlough, . .	"Jack," . . .	do. do.
	Longhlynn, . . .	"Pollong," . . .	do. do.
SLIGO, . . .	Castlegall, . . .	"Salamanca," . . .	Pure-bred Spanish
	Chantilly Stud Farm,	"Potless," . . .	do. do.
		"Sancho Panza," . . .	do. do.

APPENDIX IX.

LIST OF LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS OF BEEKEEPERS in
Congested Districts.

County.	Association.	Name of Secretary.	Address.
Cork	Schull, . . .	Miss M. A. Cotter, .	Cooabreen, Schull.
	Castletownbere, .	James Kennedy, .	Castletownbere.
	Sugarloaf, . . .	John O'Shea, . . .	Adrigole, Bantry.
Donegal	Ardara, . . .	{ P. J. Broddon, J. D. Cassidy, }	Doohill, Ardara.
	Garrick, . . .	C. J. McShane, . . .	Garrick.
	Carrigart, . . .	John Love, . . .	Carrigart.
	Creeshlough, . .	John Farrest, . . .	Creeshlough.
	Dunkineely, . . .	Pat. Martin, . . .	Dunkineely.
	Fanavolty, . . .	H. M. Sheila, . . .	Kindrum, Tamney.
	Inishowen, . . .	Rev. R. Morrison, .	The Manes, Carndonagh.
Galway	Dunmore, . . .	Peter Casby, . . .	Dunmore, Tuam.
	Glenamaddy, . .	{ Thomas Rafferty, Cwen McGuire, }	Meelick, Mount Kelly, Glenamaddy.
	Woodford, . . .	Cwen McGuire, . . .	Derryrober N. S., Woodford.
Kerry	Bonsna, . . .	F. R. O'Sullivan, . .	Killibonane, Kenmare.
	Castlegregory, .	John Egan, . . .	Castlegregory.
	Derreen, . . .	J. F. O'Sullivan, . .	Glenmore, Derreen.
	Keel, . . .	W. J. Evans, . . .	Shanakeale, Castlemaine.
	Kilgarvan, . . .	S. McGrath, . . .	Cionkeac, Glenties, Killarney.
	Laune, . . .	D. Fitzpatrick, . .	Killorglin.
	Killynna, . . .	Jas. Finaghty, . . .	Killynna, Lixnaw.
Mayo	Cloonfad, . . .	Thomas Fitzmaurice, .	Carragha N.S., Ballinlough, Roscommon.
	Mount Delvin, .	P. J. Barry, . . .	Mount Delvin N. S., Cloonfad.
	Kiltimagh, . . .	M. J. Doherty, . . .	Kiltimagh.
	Tourmakendy, . .	T. Whitty, . . .	Tourmakendy.
Sligo	Culleena, . . .	M. Fuery, . . .	Kilglass N. S., Culleena.
Leitrim	South Leitrim, .	W. J. Reid, . . .	Lough Rynn, Dromod.

APPENDIX X.

RETURN showing NUMBER of BOATS and NUMBER of MEN and BOYS engaged in the SPRING MACKEREL FISHERIES, 1902.

Fishery.	District to which Boat and Crew belong.	No. of Boats.		Crews.	
		Large.	Small.	No. of Men.	No. of Boys.
ARAN	Aras Islands,	33	8	256	6
	Connemara,	-	3	18	-
	Total,	33	11	274	6
CLEGGAN,	Cleggan,	4	30	172	-
	Clifden,	2	-	12	-
	Ballinakill,	12	-	56	-
	Inishboffin and adjacent Islands,	4	30	140	-
	Murrisk,	2	-	10	-
	Total,	24	60	390	-
DOONLOUGHAN and CLIFDEN,	Doonloughan and Clifden, . . .	3	12	60	-
	Turbot Island and Inishturk, . .	1	9	40	-
	Total,	4	21	100	-
BLACKSOD,	Blacksod and Achill Island, . .	9	-	42	-
	Inishkea Island,	-	14	60	-
	Total,	9	14	102	-
ROUNDSTONE, . . .	Roundstone (including Letterard and Inishnee Island), . . .	18	-	100	2
	Grand Total,	88	106	966	8

APPENDIX XL

FISH CRYSTAL.

Statement showing EXPENDITURE and REVENUE in respect of FISH CRYSTAL from the 1st of August, 1894, to the 31st March, 1903.

YEAR.	EXPENDITURE.									REVENUE.		
	Cost of Fish-crystal.	Freight of Fish-crystal.	Super-tariff.	Labourers' Wages.	Post.	Stores, Sundries, &c.	Stores, Sundries, &c.	Grants-in-aid of Fish-crystal made to private bodies.	Total Expenditure.	Sale of Fish-crystal.	Stores, Sundries.	Total Receipts.
1893-94.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.
1894-95.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.
1895-96.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.
1896-97.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.
1897-98.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.
1898-99.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.
1899-1900.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.
1900-1901.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.
1901-1902.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.
1902-1903.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.
Total.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.	£ 1. 1. 1.

APPENDIX XI.—*continued.*

LIST OF FISH-CURING STATIONS.

During the Autumn of 1902 stations for the pickling of herrings and mackerel were opened at the following places :—

*1. Tory Island,	.	.	Co. Donegal.
*2. Downing's Bay,	.	.	"
*3. Magheragallon (Gweedore),	.	.	"
*4. Gortnasate,	.	.	"
*5. Inishcoo,	.	.	"
*6. Rosbeg,	.	.	"
*7. Trawenagh,	.	.	"
*8. Belderrig,	.	.	Co. Mayo.
*9. Porturlin,	.	.	"
*10. Portacloy,	.	.	"
*11. Inver,	.	.	"
*12. Muingcreena,	.	.	"
*13. Inishturk,	.	.	"
14. Inishkea,	.	.	"
*15. Clare Island,	.	.	"
*16. Darby's Point,	.	.	"
*17. Cleggan,	.	.	Co. Galway.
*18. Inishboffin,	.	.	"
*19. Doonloughan,	.	.	"
*20. Tully,	.	.	"
*21. Kilronan (Aran),	.	.	"
*22. Kilmurvey (Aran),	.	.	"
*23. S. Aran Island,	.	.	"

During the Spring of 1903 stations for the curing of cod, ling, and saithe were opened at the following places :—

1. Porturlin,	.	.	Co. Mayo.
2. Portacloy,	.	.	"
3. Rinroe,	.	.	"

Stations marked thus (*) were sublet to fish merchants.

APPENDIX XII.

APPENDIX

TABLE showing the Cost and Earnings of LARGE FISHING BOATS

Name of Boat.	Date when Crews started Fishing.	Cost of Boat.	Cost of Repairs, Paint, &c. for Boat.	Cost of Gear, Cutch, &c.	*Total Outlay.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
St. Columba (New),	22nd July, 1897,	122 17 11	26 15 8	199 18 2	339 11 9
St. Francis, . . .	"	122 6 11	21 0 3	200 12 3	323 19 5
St. Ambrose, . . .	18th August, 1898,	128 2 8	17 12 9	131 6 2	287 3 7
St. Euthen, . . .	22nd July, 1897,	122 18 6	27 6 11	218 16 3	360 3 8
St. Carthach, . . .	10th Dec., 1897,	83 6 3	33 9 4	147 6 1	264 0 8
St. Andrew II., . . .	1st Sept., 1900,	143 6 2	12 10 2	74 6 8	239 3 0
St. Andrew I. (No. 2), . . .	15th Sept., 1900,	61 0 0	6 19 3	190 12 11	280 12 2
St. Council, . . .	13th August, 1898,	137 4 11	8 6 4	121 10 2	277 5 5
St. Davoc, . . .	"	130 11 11	5 1 5	70 0 2	205 13 6
St. Eunan (Crew No. 1), . . .	28th Sept., 1896,	113 13 1	116 6 10	257 17 2	467 17 1
St. Flaan, . . .	13th August, 1898,	136 10 5	10 12 7	132 17 7	280 0 7
St. Findon (Crew No. 1), . . .	20th Sept., 1896,	109 11 0	35 19 4	203 7 8	350 1 6
St. Innea, . . .	31st Jan., 1899,	123 16 2	24 8 5	149 4 6	304 9 0
St. Malnahy, . . .	15th August, 1898,	137 6 11	7 10 11	143 19 9	288 19 7
St. Mark, . . .	"	132 9 1	12 15 7	163 19 4	301 4 0
St. McBreanna, . . .	10th Dec., 1897,	80 18 5	31 11 6	191 9 1	203 19 0
St. Michael, . . .	13th August, 1898,	141 6 4	9 16 6	137 7 11	288 10 11
St. Mura, . . .	"	137 6 11	6 7 11	161 19 6	245 16 4
St. Nial, . . .	"	139 12 9	23 15 11	108 6 1	366 16 9
St. Patrick, . . .	1st August, 1899,	51 3 7	26 17 3	107 16 5	187 19 3
St. Paul, . . .	31st Jan., 1899,	129 12 8	26 16 6	196 13 5	286 2 9
Baptist, . . .	13th August, 1898,	137 9 0	10 17 6	131 11 6	279 17 9
Lord Pigross, . . .	11th October, 1899,	140 12 5	5 18 9	159 7 9	305 16 2
St. Anna (Crew No. 2), . . .	15th July, 1901,	115 0 0	5 4 0	66 9 5	206 13 5
St. Bernard (do.), . . .	"	115 0 0	4 10 5	85 10 2	205 0 7
St. Brendan (do.), . . .	"	98 0 0	4 15 4	92 10 6	192 5 10
St. Eunan (do.), . . .	1st Sept., 1901,	100 0 0	9 6 0	105 4 6	214 12 8
St. Molaise (do.), . . .	15th July, 1901,	92 0 0	10 9 5	92 17 3	195 6 8
St. Peter (do.), . . .	1st Sept., 1901,	95 0 0	7 3 4	109 12 6	202 16 0
Cornale, . . .	"	76 2 5	9 4 10	84 15 9	173 3 0
St. Columbkille, . . .	"	170 6 11	16 1 0	55 13 0	244 2 11
St. Catherine, . . .	"	144 6 11	6 12 1	24 2 0	175 1 0
Lily, . . .	"	132 7 8	5 2 7	32 15 2	170 5 5
Farah Davidson, . . .	"	119 10 6	23 16 2	26 4 6	171 11 4
Cycles, . . .	"	91 9 2	6 10 9	85 5 11	164 5 10
Violet, . . .	"	97 12 5	6 1 11	85 12 3	169 6 7
St. Anthony, . . .	"	172 6 6	9 3 9	24 16 10	206 7 1
Shamrock, . . .	1st Sept., 1902,	171 6 11	2 15 1	12 10 6	166 12 6
Veronica, . . .	"	217 7 7	3 10 10	3 9 0	224 7 5
Abelkner, . . .	"	75 5 7	3 13 10	89 1 6	159 1 1
Josephine, . . .	"	65 0 10	4 10 6	62 9 7	132 6 11
Enterprise, . . .	"	89 4 7	10 15 6	75 16 11	175 19 0
Zarra, . . .	"	61 19 3	11 18 2	81 3 1	154 17 6
St. Eunan (Crew No. 2), . . .	"	78 0 0	3 10 6	74 7 8	155 17 6
St. Findon (do.) . . .	"	76 0 0	2 7 6	77 9 2	157 16 10
Totals, . . .		5,268 3 9	685 5 6	5,076 13 10	11,032 3 1

*Allowing for Outlay re-credited.

†Including debit on old account.

XII.

(Share System) on the Donegal Coast to the 31st March, 1903.

Crew's Share of Earnings.	Amount retained by Board			Total Net Earnings.	Name of Boat.
	Sinking Fund Account.	Instruction Account.	Total.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
632 13 5	259 13 4	74 18 10	334 12 2	997 5 7	St. Columba (New).
555 9 2	331 13 4	80 10 11	421 4 3	1,377 13 5	St. Francis.
830 12 2	295 15 0	118 16 7	414 11 7	1,235 3 9	St. Ambrose.
720 14 0	236 16 2	77 17 2	374 13 4	1,035 7 4	St. Balthen.
519 2 4	222 15 1	45 11 9	279 6 10	798 9 2	St. Carthach.
457 1 0	211 4 5	69 13 9	280 18 2	787 19 8	St. Andrew II.
411 8 6	154 8 6	65 10 4	219 18 10	631 7 4	St. Andrew I. (No. 2).
696 11 5	211 1 7	86 15 3	297 16 10	804 8 3	St. Connell.
412 15 8	151 10 1	75 14 10	227 4 11	670 0 7	St. Davoc.
879 17 5	*487 17 1	74 0 6	562 3 7	1,442 1 0	St. Eunan (Crew No. 1).
875 10 9	227 18 9	113 19 5	341 18 2	1,017 8 11	St. Finian.
738 13 11	*359 1 6	65 16 6	415 18 0	1,174 11 11	St. Findon (Crew No. 1).
494 18 0	166 19 0	83 9 5	250 8 5	745 6 5	St. James.
493 18 2	164 18 9	82 9 5	247 8 2	745 4 4	St. Malachy.
819 19 6	285 11 9	124 13 3	410 5 0	1,239 4 6	St. Mark.
915 3 3	393 2 7	55 8 4	448 10 11	1,264 14 2	St. M'Breacan.
349 5 10	126 13 2	64 16 6	191 9 8	540 15 6	St. Michael.
447 16 6	147 14 2	73 17 2	221 11 4	609 7 10	St. Mura.
492 2 2	174 0 4	88 10 2	262 10 6	754 12 8	St. Nial.
233 3 6	*139 1 8	54 8 2	193 9 10	451 13 4	St. Patrick.
625 14 8	211 4 9	107 2 6	318 7 3	944 1 9	St. Paul.
535 10 6	183 18 2	94 9 0	282 7 2	818 17 8	Baptist.
743 13 4	233 13 1	118 8 7	351 19 8	1,005 13 0	Lord Finroes.
254 0 9	87 4 4	42 7 2	129 11 6	353 12 3	St. Anna (No. 2).
237 0 6	79 0 1	39 10 1	118 10 2	316 10 8	St. Bernard (do.)
123 14 9	41 4 11	20 12 4	81 17 3	185 12 0	St. Brendan (do.)
247 9 0	32 17 3	41 8 8	124 5 11	371 14 11	St. Eunan (do.)
125 3 3	51 14 8	25 17 4	77 12 0	232 15 3	St. Molaise (do.)
192 17 0	64 4 11	32 2 6	90 7 5	289 4 5	St. Peter (do.)
115 6 6	38 9 4	19 4 8	57 14 0	173 9 5	Curacle.
215 15 6	180 0 9	35 19 2	131 19 11	347 15 5	St. Columbkille.
294 2 0	†203 13 7	—	203 13 7	497 15 7	St. Catherine.
292 8 8	96 19 4	49 4 3	146 3 7	438 10 1	Lily.
230 9 10	78 16 1	34 8 2	113 4 3	345 14 1	Sarah Davidson.
280 9 0	66 16 5	23 8 3	100 4 8	300 13 8	Oycles.
71 5 3	23 14 8	11 17 4	35 12 0	106 17 3	Violet.
147 18 0	191 7 11	26 3 0	117 10 11	265 8 11	St. Anthony.
119 14 6	39 18 5	19 10 3	59 17 9	179 12 3	Shamrock.
104 3 6	55 1 3	—	55 1 3	129 4 9	Voronica.
82 13 0	44 2 1	22 1 1	66 3 2	148 16 2	Abstainer.
72 18 4	43 15 0	14 11 8	58 6 8	131 5 0	Josephine.
58 13 0	35 6 9	11 15 7	47 2 4	106 0 4	Enterprise.
43 9 2	26 2 1	8 14 0	34 10 1	78 5 3	Zara.
57 4 6	30 9 6	15 4 9	45 14 3	102 18 9	St. Eunan (Crew No. 2).
83 15 8	47 7 5	23 13 9	71 1 2	159 17 8	St. Findon (do.)
17,419 8 10	6,867 19 1	2,436 5 4	9,304 4 5	26,723 13 3	

* Includes sale price of boat to new crew.

† Includes credit on old account.

APPENDIX

TABLE showing the Cost and Earnings of LARGE FISHING BOATS (Share

Name of Boat.	Date when Crews received Boats.	Cost of Boat.	Cost of Repairs, Paint, &c., for Boat.	Cost of Gear, Outch, &c.	Total Outlay.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
"Diamond," . . .	April, 1898.	141 14 1	41 13 4	122 0 5	305 7 10
"Emerald," . . .	do.	137 1 5	51 16 1	130 15 3	319 12 9
"Goldseeker," . . .	do.	165 17 9	58 11 3	186 12 6	411 1 6
"Ruby," . . .	do.	155 4 8	18 2 11	114 1 7	287 9 2
"Amethyst," . . .	March, 1899.	174 9 4	41 2 2	236 16 7	422 8 1
"Topaz," . . .	do.	178 2 10	22 19 7	177 9 0	378 11 5
"St. Derrida," . . .	do.	212 9 3	21 13 2	203 8 5	442 10 10
"Dishglora," . . .	do.	162 13 10	32 11 10	186 16 2	382 1 10
"Hermion," . . .	do.	147 14 6	37 1 3	166 18 11	291 14 8
"Pearl," . . .	March, 1900.	161 11 0	21 7 8	149 5 0	332 3 8
"Silver Spray," . . .	do.	219 3 11	19 10 9	199 6 10	438 1 6
"Sieveamore," . . .	do.	135 9 10	15 0 8	197 13 1	338 3 7
"Dolphin," . . .	do.	171 13 9	15 1 9	241 0 11	428 1 5
"Olive Branch," . . .	do.	170 0 0	23 13 7	150 1 3	343 19 10
"Star of Cloggan," . . .	do.	167 0 9	13 18 9	146 0 7	327 0 1
"Benmore," . . .	September, 1900.	139 13 6	4 3 11	233 16 4	427 16 9
"Pingala," . . .	April, 1901.	227 13 11	4 9 1	262 12 1	494 15 1
"Opal," . . .		264 16 1	—	163 2 1	417 18 2
"Dunecannon," . . .	March, 1900.	282 8 6	0 12 7	156 1 7	439 2 8
"Sundish," . . .	do.	168 3 9	0 15 0	180 11 3	349 10 0
	Totals,	3,683 12 8	444 10 4	3,509 9 10	7,637 12 10

XIII

System) on the Galway and Mayo Coasts to the 31st March, 1903.

Amount paid to Crew.	Amount retained by Board.			Total Net Earnings.	Name of Boat.
	Sinking Fund Account.	Instruction Account.	Total.		
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
243 19 5	92 11 10	41 4 8	133 16 6	369 7 5	"Diamond."
237 6 2	83 14 3	42 6 2	131 0 5	358 17 0	"Emerald."
200 4 4	134 12 6	59 13 8	194 11 2	482 1 0	"Goldseeker."
278 16 4	105 12 10	82 1 7	157 14 5	425 12 10	"Ruby."
368 10 2	97 9 8	101 13 1	199 7 9	567 1 11	"Amethyst."
275 13 5	70 13 9	75 3 2	145 16 11	413 11 0	"Topaz."
236 19 5	47 11 1	82 5 1	99 16 2	336 15 7	"St. Derrible."
205 16 1	42 5 11	46 14 9	89 1 8	295 7 9	"Inishglora."
178 4 8	40 13 1	43 17 4	84 10 5	262 9 6	"Hermion."
110 5 1	22 9 3	23 19 3	45 8 6	145 1 4	"Pearl"
160 16 2	37 11 4	37 11 4	75 2 8	235 13 10	"Silver Spray."
140 13 10	29 4 0	29 4 5	58 9 0	199 2 10	"Shievemore."
123 13 6	38 13 8	38 13 9	77 7 5	261 0 11	"Dolphin."
82 17 5	10 14 1	12 4 1	22 12 2	92 3 8	"Olive Branch."
127 5 1	26 0 2	27 10 2	53 10 4	169 3 7	"Star of Cleggan."
69 7 8	7 18 6	7 18 6	15 17 0	75 4 3	"Benmore" (worked by a temporary crew).
63 4 8	11 11 8	11 11 7	23 3 3	83 7 11	"Fingua."
14 14 0	—	—	—	6 16 7	"Opal."
10 13 6	—	0 2 8	0 2 8	11 1 2	"Dunconner."
15 13 2	13 6 5	1 16 9	15 3 2	30 16 4	"Sunfish" (experimental crew fishing on Kerry coast).
3,303 0 12	917 15 6	706 2 1	1,623 17 7	4,815 7 6	Totals.

APPENDIX XIV.

Statement showing Cost and Earnings of Yards worked on the Shore System during period to 31st March, 1938.

CATHOLIC BISHOPRIC OF ALBANY, N. Y.																						
Name of Town.	Date when Copy was Forwarded.	Cost of Town and Goods.			Cost of State and Institutions.			Total Outlay.			Net Receipts.			Owner's Share.	Working Fund.	Insurance Account.	Exchange from the Land.					
		\$	¢	q.	\$	¢	q.	\$	¢	q.	\$	¢	q.				\$	¢	q.			
St. Gabriel.	Dec., 1899.	14	50	0	45	0	0	79	0	0	100	0	0	111	50	0	25	0	0	20	50	0
St. Joseph.	do.	14	50	0	50	00	0	40	00	0	104	0	0	100	00	0	10	00	0	10	0	0
St. James L.	do.	14	10	0	41	0	1	50	10	1	55	10	0	61	10	10	0	0	10	40	0	0
St. Patrick.	do.	14	10	0	45	0	0	51	0	0	65	1	0	65	1	0	10	0	10	44	11	0
St. Rose.	Feb., 1900.	14	20	0	44	17	1	50	11	0	100	00	0	100	17	1	0	0	0	20	17	0
St. David.	do.	15	0	0	50	00	0	50	0	0	100	00	0	100	00	0	0	0	0	15	0	0
St. Elizabeth.	Dec., 1900.	10	10	0	40	0	0	50	10	0	60	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
St. Mary.	do.	10	10	0	42	0	0	40	00	0	52	0	0	62	0	0	0	0	0	12	00	0
St. Louis L.	do.	10	10	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	50	00	10	60	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
St. Ann.	do.	10	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	50	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
Our Star Way.	Jan., 1900.	10	10	0	40	0	0	50	10	0	60	10	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
St. Rita.	do.	10	0	0	40	0	0	40	0	0	50	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
St. John's.	do.	10	10	0	40	0	0	50	1	0	60	10	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	10	10	0
St. Raphael.	do.	10	0	0	40	10	0	50	10	0	60	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
St. Francis.	Jan., 1900.	10	0	0	40	1	0	50	10	0	60	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
St. Michael.	do.	10	0	0	40	10	0	50	10	0	60	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
St. Francis.	do.	10	0	0	40	10	0	50	10	0	60	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
St. Michael.	do.	10	0	0	40	10	0	50	10	0	60	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
St. Anthony.	do.	10	0	0	40	10	0	50	10	0	60	0	0	70	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0
Total.		100	0	0	400	10	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0	1,000	10	0	100	0	0	400	10	0

APPENDIX IV

APPENDIX XV.
 Statement showing the NUMBER of APPLICATIONS received for AGRICULTURAL LOANS in the Year ended 31st March, 1900, and the
 Number and Amount of Loans issued, together with the Number of Applications refused or otherwise disposed of.

MONTH.		Number of Applications Received.	Loans Issued.			Number of Applications refused or postponed.	Number of Applications being liquidated.
			Number.	Amount.			
January	1	27	28	2	100	7	20
February	2	3	3	1	10	1	1
March	3	4	4	1	20	1	1
April	4	1	1	1	10	1	1
May	5	1	1	1	10	1	1
June	6	1	1	1	10	1	1
July	7	1	1	1	10	1	1
August	8	1	1	1	10	1	1
September	9	1	1	1	10	1	1
October	10	1	1	1	10	1	1
November	11	1	1	1	10	1	1
December	12	1	1	1	10	1	1
Total		66	70	12	1,200	10	20

APPENDIX XVI

Revenue showing the Status of Applications received for Agricultural Loans to 31st March, 1968, the Number and Amount of Loans issued, together with the Number of Applications refused or otherwise disposed of.

of Loans issued, together with the Number of Applications received of persons applying.									
District.		Number of Applications received.	Loans issued.					Number of Applications refused or postponed.	Number of Applications pending beyond 180 days.
			Number.	Amount.					
Greene	1	1	1	\$100.00	\$100.00				0
Franklin	1	1	1	\$100.00	\$100.00				0
Madison	1	1	1	\$100.00	\$100.00				0
Jefferson	1	1	1	\$100.00	\$100.00				0
Lincoln	1	1	1	\$100.00	\$100.00				0
St. Louis	1	1	1	\$100.00	\$100.00				0
St. Charles	1	1	1	\$100.00	\$100.00				0
St. Francois	1	1	1	\$100.00	\$100.00				0
St. James	1	1	1	\$100.00	\$100.00				0
St. John	1	1	1	\$100.00	\$100.00				0
St. Joseph	1	1	1	\$100.00	\$100.00				0
St. Louis	1	1	1	\$100.00	\$100.00				0
St. Mary	1	1	1	\$100.00	\$100.00				0
St. Paul	1	1	1	\$100.00	\$100.00				0
St. Peter	1	1	1	\$100.00	\$100.00				0
St. Vincent	1	1	1	\$100.00	\$100.00				0
St. Xavier	1	1	1	\$100.00	\$100.00				0
Total		15	15	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00				0

APPENDIX XVII.

—

Statement showing the Number of Applications received for FISHERY LOANS in the Year ended 31st March, 1900; the Number and Amount of Loans issued, together with the Number of Applications refused or otherwise disposed of.

COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	LOANS ISSUED.		Number of Applications refused, postponed, or otherwise disposed of.	Number of Applications being required loans.
		Number.	Amount.		
SEA AND COAST FISHERIES FUND.			£ s. d.		
Essex,	20	10	100 0 0	11	10
INLAND FISHERIES LOAN FUND.					
Essex,	3	1	0 0 0	2	3
Essex,	10	10	100 0 0	0	10
Essex,	100	100	1,000 0 0	10	10
Essex,	11	11	100 0 0	0	10
Essex,	10	10	100 0 0	1	0
	124	121	1,300 0 0	23	30
Grand Total,	144	132	1,500 0 0	34	50

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement showing the NUMBER of APPLICATIONS received for PORTHURST LOANS to 31st March, 1913, the NUMBER and AMOUNT of Loans issued, together with the NUMBER of Applications refused or otherwise disposed of.

DEBTS.	Number of Applications received.	LOANS ISSUED.			Number of Applications refused or postponed.	Number of Applications being repaid in full.
		Number.	Amount.			
	£	1	£	s.	d.	
MANUFACTURING FUNDS.			100	0	0	
SEA AND COAST FISHING FUNDS:						
Dredging.	100	100	1,000	4	0	100
PORT MANUFACTURING LOAN FUNDS:						
Glass.	14	14	140	10	0	14
Maple.	1,000	100	4,000	17	6	100
Sawing.	1,000	100	10,000	7	0	100
Kerf.	777	100	3,007	0	0	100
Ore.	100	100	1,000	4	0	100
Total.	1,000	1,300	18,007	0	11	100
Grand Total.	1,000	1,300	20,007	11	0	100

APPENDIX XIX.

Statements showing the NUMBER of APPLICATIONS received for INDUSTRIAL LOANS in the Year ended 31st March, 1903; the Number and Amount of Loans issued, together with the Number of Applications refused or otherwise disposed of.

COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	LOANS ISSUED.		Number of Applications refused, postponed, or otherwise disposed of.	Number of Applications being repaid in full.
		Number.	Amount.		
Chesh.	1	1	£ 200	1	1
Derby.	1	1	£ 200	1	1
Gloucester.	1	1	£ 200	1	1
Leicester.	1	1	£ 200	1	1
Nottingham.	1	1	£ 200	1	1
Warwick.	1	1	£ 200	1	1
Worcester.	1	1	£ 200	1	1
Total.	11	11	£ 2,200	11	11

APPENDIX XX.

Statements showing the NUMBER of APPLICATIONS received for INDUSTRIAL LOANS in the Year ended 31st March, 1903; the Number and Amount of Loans issued, together with the Number of Applications refused or otherwise disposed of.

COUNTY.	Number of Applications received.	LOANS ISSUED.		Number of Applications refused, postponed, or otherwise disposed of.	Number of Applications being repaid in full.
		No.	Amount.		
Chesh.	1	1	£ 200	1	1
Derby.	1	1	£ 200	1	1
Gloucester.	1	1	£ 200	1	1
Leicester.	1	1	£ 200	1	1
Nottingham.	1	1	£ 200	1	1
Warwick.	1	1	£ 200	1	1
Worcester.	1	1	£ 200	1	1
Total.	11	11	£ 2,200	11	11

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the AMOUNT of ARREARS of LOAN REPAYMENT INSTALLMENTS due in respect of Irish Representative Loan Fund and the Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund.

Irish Representative Loan Fund.			Sea and Coast Fisheries Fund.			Total of both Funds.		
County.	Amount on 31st March, 1910.		County.	Amount on 31st March, 1910.		County.	Amount on 31st March, 1910.	
	Number of Instalments.	Amount.		Number of Instalments.	Amount.		Number of Instalments.	Amount.
Cork,	5	£ 1 10	County,	5	£ 1 10	Cork,	5	£ 1 10
Galway,	100	£100 15 0	Galway,	100	£100 15 0	Galway,	100	£100 15 0
Kerry,	10	£10 15 0	County,	10	£10 15 0	Kerry,	10	£10 15 0
Sligo,	10	£10 15 0	County,	10	£10 15 0	Sligo,	10	£10 15 0
Sligo,	10	£10 15 0	County,	10	£10 15 0	Sligo,	10	£10 15 0
Total,	125	£121 15 0	Total,	125	£121 15 0	Total,	125	£121 15 0

APPENDIX XXII.

SCHEDULE of PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &c., undertaken between the date of the formation of the Board and the 31st March, 1903.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Description of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1902.	During 1902-1903.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1903.	Observations.
L-MARINE WORKS.				£	£	£	
1	Donagh.	Magheracarty.	Landing Place.	521	-	521	Completed.
2	"	"	Landing Place, Repairs.	257	-	257	do.
3	"	Magheragallon.	"	246	-	246	do.
4	"	Gortnasate.	Landing Place.	58	-	58	do.
5	"	"	Sea Wall, &c.	255	-	255	do.
6	"	Loughros.	Blasting of rocks.	100	-	100	do.
7	"	Cladnagearagh.	Pier.	1,001	-	1,001	do.
8	"	Port Inver.	Boatlip and Breakwater.	342	-	342	do.
9	"	"	Repairs to Storm Wall.	81	-	81	do.
10	"	Inishcco.	Landing Place.	33	-	33	do.
11	"	Bedford Island.	Landing Stage.	15	1	15	do.
12	"	Tory Island.	Landing Place.	1,088	-	1,088	do.
13	"	Barton Port.	Pier (extension).	139	-	139	do.
14	"	"	" (Improvements).	42	-	42	do.
15	"	Killybegs.	Pier.	3,400	-	3,400	Contribution of Board of Port and Harbour Commissioners.
16	"	Gole Island.	Landing Place.	-	280	280	-
17	"	Wyon Point.	Light.	-	7	7	-
18	"	Dundonaghy.	Channel.	75	-	75	Work suspended.
19	"	Whiteport.	Slip.	165	-	165	do.
20	"	Portlaoine Harbour.	Constructing Pier and Breakwater.	512	-	512	Completed.
21	"	"	" (Repairs).	20	-	20	do.
22	"	Ellan Corra.	Constructing Sea Wall.	99	-	99	do.
23	"	Teelin Lights.	Erecting 2 Lanterns.	10	-	10	do.
24	"	Fallmore.	Slip.	170	-	170	do.
25	"	Owey Island.	Erecting Landing Place.	65	-	65	do.
26	"	Ballynass.	Removal of Wreck.	113	-	113	do.
27	"	"	Extension of Pier.	775	-	775	do.
28	"	Poolawaddy.	Improving Landing Place.	49	-	49	do.
29	"	Falchorrigh.	"	80	-	80	do.
30	"	Loughros Point.	Repairs to Slip.	18	-	18	do.
31	"	Roabeg.	Boatlip.	734	-	734	do.
32	"	Teelin Harbour.	Clearing Berthage.	230	600	600	do.
33	"	Glencumbkille.	Landing Place.	71	22	93	do.
Carried forward.				10,833	960	11,793	

APPENDIX XXII.—continued.

SCHEDULE OF PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Description of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1902.	During 1902-1903.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1903.	Observations
		Marine Works—continued.	Brought forward.	£ 10,832	£ 100	£ 11,702	
31	Donegal.	Portabella.	Pier.	25	125	150	In progress.
32	Sligo.	Ballyconnell Works.	Clearing away stones.	141	-	141	Completed.
33	"	Inishmurray.	Landing Place.	146	-	146	do.
34	"	Mollaghmore Harbour.	Improvements and Repairs.	348	-	348	do.
35	Mayo.	Porterlin.	Boatlip, Breakwater, and Landing Place.	1,176	-	1,176	do.
36	"	Porterlin.	Sea Wall.	143	-	143	do.
37	"	"	Landing Repairs.	16	-	16	do.
38	"	"	Removal of Rocks.	3	-	3	do.
39	"	Donagh.	Landing Place.	-	19	19	Work suspended.
40	"	Portlough.	Boatlip, Breakwater, and Landing Place.	1,179	-	1,179	Completed.
41	"	"	Approach Road.	80	-	80	do.
42	"	Inver.	Landing Stage.	123	-	123	do.
43	"	Mullingreena.	Landing Stage.	738	-	738	do.
44	"	"	Repairs to Slip.	58	-	58	do.
45	"	Curran.	Landing Place.	-	15	15	Work suspended.
46	"	Campbelt.	Boatlip and Repairs.	1,080	-	1,080	Completed.
47	"	Ballyglass.	Landing Place.	88	-	88	do.
48	"	Keel (Achill) Harbour.	Improving Harbour.	1,849	-	1,849	do.
49	"	Kildavnet.	Repairs to Slip.	63	-	63	do.
50	"	Inishkeen.	Landing Place Approach.	25	-	25	do.
51	"	Bunnacoury.	Erecting Pier (half total cost).	40	-	40	do.
52	"	Dugort.	Erecting Pier.	1,227	-	1,227	do.
53	"	Einroa.	" Landing Place	99	4	103	do.
54	"	Touragee Bay.	" "	790	-	790	In progress.
55	"	Valley Pier.	" "	8	-	8	Completed.
56	"	Darby's Point.	Landing Lights.	7	-	7	do.
57	"	Porterlin.	Pier and Approach Road.	104	-	104	do.
58	Galway.	Inishboffin.	Landing Place.	87	-	87	do.
59	"	Inishark.	" "	145	-	145	do.
60	"	Rossadillisk.	Pier.	606	-	606	do.
61	"	Aughrismore.	Landing Place.	206	-	206	do.
62	"	Orliden.	Beacons and Buoy.	239	-	239	do.
63	"	Killicoman.	Dredging.	92	-	92	do.
64	"	Derryness.	Pier and Beacons.	296	-	296	do.
			Carried forward.	22,791	1,123	23,914	

APPENDIX XXII.—continued.

SCHEDULE OF PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Description of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1902.	During 1902-1903.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1903.	Observations.
<i>Marine Works—continued.</i>				£	£	£	
			Brought forward,	21,791	1,123	22,914	
68	Galway.	Cashel, . . .	Improvements to existing Pier.	140	-	140	Contribution to County.
69	"	Kilmurvey, . . .	Repairs to Pier, . . .	13	-	13	Completed.
70	"	"	Landing Place and Approach.	245	-	245	do.
71	"	"	Connecting Pier and Causeway.	21	-	21	do.
72	"	Kilronan, . . .	Dredging, . . .	91	-	91	do.
73	"	"	Extension of Pier, . . .	-	1,000	1,000	Contribution.
74	"	"	Harbour Light, No. 1.	67	-	67	do.
75	"	"	" No. 2, . . .	59	-	59	do.
76	"	"	Pier Repairs, . . .	61	-	61	do.
77	"	Inishmaan, . . .	Boatlip, . . .	428	-	428	Completed.
78	"	Killary, . . .	Harbour Marks, . . .	430	-	430	do.
79	"	Cleggan, . . .	Harbour (Improvement), . . .	622	-	622	do.
80	"	Derrynacough, . . .	Erecting Landing Place.	96	-	96	do.
81	"	Roundstone Pier, . . .	Removal of Rocks, . . .	19	-	19	do.
82	"	Mace, . . .	Erecting Pier and Approach.	2,216	-	2,216	do.
83	"	Dooloughan, . . .	Landing Place and Approach Road.	228	-	228	do.
84	"	Kingsal, . . .	Improving Landing Place.	38	-	38	do.
85	"	Peenish Island, . . .	Pier, . . .	105	-	105	do.
86	"	Lyon Head, . . .	Light, . . .	131	-	131	do.
87	"	Cleggan Head, . . .	Light, . . .	142	-	142	do.
88	"	Deer Island, . . .	Light, . . .	268	140	368	In progress.
89	"	South Anna, . . .	Clearing Strand, &c., . . .	320	7	327	Completed.
90	Kerry,	Messaghanna, . . .	Landing Place and Breakwater.	1,359	-	1,359	Completed.
91	"	"	Repairs to Landing Place.	10	-	10	do.
92	"	Snem, . . .	Quay, . . .	1,172	-	1,172	do.
93	"	"	Mooring Buoy, . . .	-	83	83	do.
94	"	"	Approach Road, . . .	60	-	60	do.
95	"	Brandon Creek, . . .	Landing Place, . . .	221	-	221	do.
96	"	"	Approach Road, . . .	144	-	144	do.
97	"	"	Protection Wall, . . .	321	-	321	do.
98	"	"	Removal of Rocks, . . .	27	112	209	do.
99	"	Glasbeag, . . .	" . . .	25	-	25	do.
100	"	Blasket Island, . . .	Pier and Breakwater, . . .	384	-	384	do.
101	"	Glasbe and Tullig, . . .	Small Quays, . . .	328	-	328	do.
			Carried forward, . . .	23,562	2,405	26,007	

APPENDIX XXII.—continued.

SCHEDULE OF PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Description of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1902.	During 1902-1903.	Total Expenditure to 31st March, 1903.	Observations.
Marine Works—continued.				£	£	£	
			Brought forward.	33,542	2,403	35,945	
102	Kerry.	Glasha Quay.	Additional Works.	61	-	61	Completed.
103	"	Coonassa.	Pier and Slip.	2,368	-	2,368	do.
104	"	"	Addition to Pier, &c.	870	-	870	do.
105	"	Trawaginnam.	Breakwater and Slip.	1,202	-	1,202	do.
106	"	"	Repairs.	19	-	19	do.
107	"	Boat Cove.	Quay, Slip, and Approach.	1,083	-	1,083	do.
108	"	Derrynane.	Landing-place and Bridge.	212	-	212	do.
109	"	"	Buoys and Landing Marks.	265	-	265	do.
110	"	West Cove.	Quay and Buoys.	750	-	750	do.
111	"	"	Additional Buoys.	42	-	42	do.
112	"	Scruggane.	Pier and Boat Slip.	1,460	-	1,460	do.
113	"	Cooscrow Harbour.	Improving Landing Place.	34	-	34	do.
114	"	Tahilla.	Quay.	200	-	200	Contribution to County Completed.
115	"	Killeglin.	Boat Slip.	302	-	302	do.
116	"	Bineen and Lober Landing Place.	Removing Rocks.	15	-	15	do.
117	"	Cooskenanny.	"	217	47	264	do.
118	"	Cooslanaghey.	Landing Place.	37	-	37	do.
119	"	Garrane.	Boat Slip.	42	22	70	do.
120	"	Allabemore.	Removing Rocks.	46	-	46	Completed.
121	"	Dunquin.	Boat Slip.	-	24	24	In progress.
122	"	Bonda.	Extension of Slip.	285	20	401	Completed.
123	"	Mreera.	Landing Place.	-	163	163	do.
124	Cork.	Castle Island.	Quay.	-	150	150	Contribution to County Completed.
125	"	Trillick.	Slip.	200	-	200	do.
126	"	Ballydonagan.	Slip.	267	134	401	do.
127	"	Caherkeem.	Pier.	461	245	706	do.
128	"	Gortavea.	Boat Slip.	195	-	195	do.
129	"	Glasheen.	Boat Slip.	107	-	107	do.
130	"	Do., additional works.	Extension to Pier, &c.	195	-	195	do.
131	"	"	Approach to Slip.	27	-	27	do.
132	"	Bore Island.	Pier and Approach Road.	1,123	-	1,123	do.
133	"	Garrish.	Boat Slip and Retaining Wall.	813	-	813	do.
134	"	Trafalgar.	Boat Slip.	225	-	225	do.
			Carried forward.	47,184	3,770	50,954	

APPENDIX XXII.—continued.

SCHEDULE of PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Description of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1903.	During 1902-1903.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1903.	Observations.
<i>Marine Works—continued.</i>				£	£	£	
			Brought forward,	47,134	3,270	50,404	
135	Cork,	Trillick,	Parapet Wall,	45	-	45	Completed.
136	"	"	Repairs to Pier and Bontalip.	105	-	105	do.
137	"	Gortavallig,	Construction of Slip,	282	-	282	do.
138	"	"	Improvements to Pier.	165	-	165	do.
139	"	Canalough,	Landing Place,	67	-	67	Contribution to County.
140	"	Schull,	Extension of Pier,	600	-	600	do.
141	"	Glengariff Sand Quay,	Rebuilding Quay,	145	-	145	Completed.
142	"	Gurtahig,	Construction of Pier,	100	-	100	Contribution to County.
143	"	Yoor,	Erecting Slip,	319	-	319	Completed.
144	"	"	Approach Road to Slip.	60	-	60	do.
145	"	Canty's Cove,	Slip and Approach,	502	2	504	do.
146	"	Ardgroom Harbour,	Erection of Beacons,	156	-	156	do.
147	"	"	Sea Wall,	20	-	20	Contribution to County.
148	"	Castletown Bere,	Extension of Pier,	194	-	194	do.
149	"	Dooneen,	Pier,	634	391	1,025	Completed.
150	"	Furkal,	Boat Slip,	-	125	125	Contribution to County.
Total spent on Marine Works,				60,708	3,783	64,491	
II.—ROADS AND OTHER INLAND WORKS—							
151	Donegal,	Rednash Road,		192	-	192	Completed.
152	"	Glontagh Road,		155	-	155	do.
153	"	Rosapenna Road,		424	-	424	do.
154	"	Meenformla Road,		169	-	169	do.
155	"	Meevagh Road,		124	-	124	do.
156	"	Glendowan Road,		474	-	474	do.
157	"	Cark Road,		544	-	544	do.
158	"	Glussen and Glack Road,		216	-	216	do.
Carried forward,				52,999	3,788	56,787	

APPENDIX XXII—continued.

SCHEDULE OF PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1902.	During 1902-1903.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1903.	Observations.
Inland Works—continued.			£	£	£	
		Brought forward,	76,260	3,875	80,135	
193	Donegal,	Mullinbeg Water Supply,	110	-	110	Completed.
194	"	Capprey Bridge,	65	-	65	Contribution to Co. Authorities.
195	"	Stranaghter Road,	80	-	80	do.
196	"	Dunkineely Footbridge,	6	-	6	Completed.
197	"	Cornagilla Road Bridge,	135	-	135	do.
198	"	Casbel and Common Bridge,	20	-	20	do.
199	"	Ballysallagh Road,	50	-	50	do.
200	"	Ballyliffen Drainage,	128	-	128	Contribution to Local Committee.
201	"	Marble Hill Road,	51	-	51	Contribution to Co. Authorities.
202	"	Carriekalsagan New Road,	-	72	72	do.
203	"	Meenycasson Footbridge,	8	-	8	Completed.
204	"	Owentiskilly River Bridge,	-	23	23	Contribution to Co. Authorities.
205	"	Inver Roads,	60	-	60	do.
206	"	Glenvar Bridge,	-	85	85	do.
207	"	Lettertreane Road,	22	-	22	Contribution.
208	"	Osley River Footbridge,	-	16	16	Completed.
209	Sligo,	Mass Hill Road,	741	94	835	do.
210	"	Clogher Road,	60	-	60	do.
211	"	Treanagleseragh Road,	-	15	15	Contribution to Co. Authorities.
212	"	Inishmurray Schoolhouse,	618	-	618	Completed.
213	"	Oully Bridge,	-	20	20	Contribution.
214	Lettism,	Kilsheld Road,	400	-	400	Contribution to County.
215	"	Gatacreeny Road,	127	-	127	do.
216	"	Melvin Road,	301	20	411	do.
217	"	Cloverhill Road,	182	-	182	do.
218	"	Edin Drainage,	175	-	175	Completed.
219	"	Ballinamore Footbridge,	30	-	30	do.
220	"	Anghrim Pass Bridge,	30	-	30	In progress.
221	"	Drumreilly E. D. Road,	24	23	45	Contribution.
222	"	Geoglon Road,	30	43	73	do.
223	Mayo,	Conagham to Knockboha Road,	230	-	230	Completed.
224	"	Corraun (Bollinglassna) Road,	30	-	30	Contribution to Co. for repairs.
225	"	River Ayle Drainage,	145	-	145	
226	"	Knockboha to Lacken Road,	428	-	428	Completed.
		Carried forward,	80,642	4,296	84,938	

*This sum includes £400 refunded to the Board by the County Council.

APPENDIX XXII.—continued.

SCHEDULE of PIER, ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1902.	During 1902-1903.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1903.	Observations.
		Island Works—continued.	£	£	£	
		Brought forward, . . .	80,942	4,296	85,238	
227	Mayo.	Porturlin Road,	141	-	141	Completed.
228	"	Porturlin to Brucklaggle Road,	155	-	155	do.
229	"	Mullingcrossa Road,	234	-	234	do.
230	"	Trauntonvalley Road,	128	-	128	do.
231	"	Dooniver Road,	34	-	34	do.
232	"	Bunacurry Road,	297	-	297	do.
233	"	Derrymore Road,	128	-	128	do.
234	"	" Fences,	33	-	33	do.
235	"	Inver Approach Road,	80	-	80	do.
236	"	Caher Wharf—Lough Mask,	168	-	168	do.
237	"	Bobola Road,	265	-	265	do.
238	"	" " (New),	11	-	11	Compensation.
239	"	Dunlough Road, Section A,	225	-	225	Completed.
240	"	" " " B,	169	-	169	do.
241	"	" " " C,	341	-	341	do.
242	"	" " " D,	263	-	263	do.
243	"	" " Aaslough Bridge,	1,037	-	1,037	do.
244	"	" " Fences,	218	-	218	do.
245	"	" " Lake Section,	4,036	-	4,036	do.
246	"	" " Maintenance, &c.,	343	-	343	do.
247	"	Achill Sound Road Repairs,	20	-	20	do.
248	"	Granny River Bridge,	83	-	83	do.
249	"	Glan Valley Road	50	-	50	do.
250	"	Crimlin Road,	149	-	149	Contribution to County.
251	"	Garter Bridge,	111	-	111	Completed.
252	"	Shamrock Mountain Road,	233	-	233	do.
253	"	Listrmane Road,	7	-	7	Taken over from Irish Government
254	"	Knock Road,	110	-	110	do.
255	"	Tonnaghbeg Road,	169	-	169	do.
256	"	Solia Bridge,	24	-	24	do.
257	"	Dosegn Bridge,	23	-	23	do.
258	"	Julilee Road, Sections A and B,	1,045	-	1,045	Completed.
259	"	Bennicoolan Bridge,	24	-	24	do.
		Carried forward,	92,286	4,296	96,582	

APPENDIX XXII.—continued.

SCHEDULE of PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1902.	During 1902-1903.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1903.	Observations.
		<i>Island Works—continued.</i>	£	£	£	
		Brought forward,	92,386	4,296	96,682	
290	Mayo, .	Ardynass Bridge,	20	-	20	Completed.
291	"	" Road,	10	-	10	Compensation.
292	"	Burren E. D. Road,	307	-	307	Contribution to
293	"	Glennamoy Bridges	201	-	201	County, Completed.
294	"	Kesh Strand Road (Repairs),	94	-	94	Contribution to
295	"	Clogher Road,	37	30	67	County, do.
296	"	Cloghermore Roads and Drainage,	371	-	371	Grant in Aid.
297	"	Kilvine and Ballincline Improvements,	80	-	80	do.
298	"	Kiltingh Drainage,	200	-	200	do.
299	"	Keem Road (Repairs),	85	-	85	Completed.
300	"	Mollabewney Bridge,	34	-	34	Completed. Contri-
301	"	Pollagh Drainage,	60	-	60	bution to County, Grant in Aid.
302	"	Gortmore Road and Wharf on Lough Mask,	228	-	228	Completed.
303	"	Killasser Bridge,	353	7	360	do.
304	"	Belmullet Swing Bridge,	-	86	86	In progress.
305	Galway, .	Derry School to Cappanareaha Road,	263	-	263	Completed.
306	"	Cappanareaha to Owenbrin Bridge Road,	375	-	375	do.
307	"	Owenbrin River Bridge,	611	-	611	do.
308	"	Owenbrin River to Kiltineenun Road,	240	-	240	do.
309	"	Kiltineenun to Gortmore Road,	125	-	125	do.
310	"	Aran Water Supply,	600	-	600	do.
311	"	Aran Water Tanks,	24	-	24	do.
312	"	Bungowla Road,	460	-	460	do.
313	"	Ardmagravagh Road,	107	-	107	do.
314	"	Clifden and Claggan Road (Repairs),	35	-	35	do.
315	"	Cashleen Road,	270	-	270	do.
316	"	Ardwest Road,	131	-	131	do.
317	"	Moyra Road,	-	-	-	do.
318	"	Glinsk Road,	1,249	-	1,249	do.
319	"	Letterard Road,	-	-	-	do.
320	"	Doolen Road,	238	-	238	do.
321	"	Furbough Road,	603	-	603	do.
322	"	Beaulangan Drawbridge and Approach Road,	3,635	-	3,635	do.
		Carried forward,	103,333	4,409	107,742	

APPENDIX XXII.—continued.

SCHEDULE of PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1900.	During 1900-1901.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1901.	Observations.
		<i>Inland Works—continued.</i>	£	£	£	
		Brought forward,	993,333	4,409	107,742	
22	Galway.	Asnaghavan Causeway,	414	-	414	Taken over from Irish Government.
23	"	Carrigloggan Causeway,	3,388	-	3,388	do.
24	"	Kneeshy Water Supply,	71	-	71	Completed.
25	"	Woodford Road,	432	45	437	do.
26	"	Trabean Approach Road,	15	-	15	do.
27	"	Glenamaddy Road,	121	-	121	Contribution to County.
28	"	Grogan Water Supply,	77	-	77	Completed.
29	"	Cur E. D. Road,	570	-	570	Contribution to County.
30	"	Lettermulleen Bridge,	130	-	130	Completed.
31	"	Truce Road,	41	-	41	Contribution.
32	"	Letterallow,	30	-	30	do.
33	"	Coom Drainage,	40	-	40	do.
34	"	Clairin Road,	10	20	30	do.
35	"	Boundstone Waterworks,	-	200	200	do.
36	Kerry.	Fahamore Road,	234	-	234	Completed.
37	"	Faldien Road Bridge,	45	-	45	Contribution to County.
38	"	Coom Road,	186	-	186	Completed.
39	"	" Extension,	62	-	62	do.
40	"	Shea Road Road,	235	-	235	do.
41	"	Glenmore Bridge,	133	-	133	Contribution to County.
42	"	Derrynane Approach Road,	165	-	165	Completed.
43	"	Buncurrag Road,	490	-	490	Contribution to County.
44	"	Colerus Road and Slip,	150	-	150	do.
45	"	Owenacree River Bridge (Bog Slide),	119	-	119	Completed.
46	"	Kerry Bog Slide—Clearing Drains, &c.,	114	-	114	do.
47	"	Between E. D. Roads (Repairs),	60	-	60	Contribution to County.
48	"	Knockmoglioka Road,	250	-	250	do.
49	"	Barna Road,	-	70	70	do.
50	"	Coomacole Cove Road,	200	-	200	do.
51	"	Reenagh Road,	10	-	10	Contribution.
52	"	Rineen to Reenagh Road,	411	-	411	do.
53	"	Coom E. D. Roads,	236	-	236	Contribution to County.
54	"	Annaghobg Bridge,	91	-	91	Completed.
55	"	Lickeen E. D. Road,	50	-	50	do.
		Carried forward,	111,966	4,744	116,730	

APPENDIX XXII.—continued.

SCHEDULE of PIERS, ROADS, BRIDGES, &c.—continued.

No.	County.	Name of Work.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1902	During 1902-1903.	Total Expenditure to 31st Mar., 1903.	Observations.
		<i>Indirect Works—continued.</i>	£	£	£	
		Brought forward,	111,983	4,744	116,727	
327	Cork,	Reenabuliga Road,	10	-	10	Grant.
328	"	Gortavalig Bridge,	8	-	8	Completed.
329	"	Cusheen (Schull) Road,	25	-	25	Contribution to
330	"	Glenlough Road,	64	-	64	County.
331	"	Direeny Strand Road,	28	-	28	do.
332	"	Deoneen Road,	487	-	487	Completed.
333	"	Adrigole River Bridge,	6	-	6	Contribution to
334	"	Trillick Road,	43	-	43	County.
335	"	Croolin Road,	5	-	5	Completed.
336	"	Caunshanavo Road,	-	8	8	
337	"	Lackavane Bridge and Road,	90	-	90	Contribution.
338	"	Rosk Road,	-	10	10	Completed.
339	Recommen-	Arigna Road Repairs,	4	-	4	do.
		Totals,*	112,633	4,762	117,445	

* The amount here charged against the several works is less than the total shown in the audit account, Appendix V., owing to cost of stores bought being not yet apportioned to particular works in recent years.

APPENDIX XXIII.

RETURNS OF AGRICULTURAL BANKS IN CONGESTED DISTRICTS.

No.	Name of Bank.	County.	Date of Registration.	Deposits and Loans from	
				Congested Districts Board	Other Sources.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1	Balmullet,	Mayo,	8 May, 1896,	100 0 0	207 0 0
2	Barricarra & Ballinabker,	do.,	9 February, 1893,	100 0 0	—
3	Barriscree,	do.,	21 February, 1893,	50 0 0	482 15 1
4	Elmore Bros.,	do.,	21 February, 1893,	50 0 0	—
5	Addergole,	do.,	7 March, 1893,	100 0 0	240 0 0
6	Carna,	Galway,	9 March, 1893,	—	—
7	Keshmuck,	do.,	6 March, 1893,	150 0 0	33 6 7
8	Spiddal,	do.,	17 March, 1893,	150 0 0	33 0 0
9	Attyman,	Mayo,	22 March, 1893,	50 0 0	24 0 0
10	Edmonson Bros.,	do.,	22 March, 1893,	100 0 0	73 8 2
11	Ellybegs,	Donegal,	14 April, 1893,	50 0 0	245 0 0
12	Laver,	do.,	13 April, 1893,	100 0 0	90 0 0
13	Kilmacrossan,	do.,	27 April, 1893,	50 0 0	100 0 0
14	Glenswilly,	do.,	5 May, 1893,	—	—
15	Cloosheen,	Galway,	28 May, 1893,	50 0 0	1 5 0
16	Arin Isles,	do.,	30 June, 1893,	200 0 0	40 15 1
17	Moytrullen,	do.,	30 September, 1893,	—	120 0 0
18	Balla & Balcarra,	Mayo,	20 October, 1893,	50 0 0	—
19	Killasser,	do.,	10 November, 1893,	50 0 0	—
20	Geenka,	do.,	15 November, 1893,	300 0 0	367 0 0
21	Bohola,	do.,	23 November, 1893,	—	—
22	Leitra,	do.,	12 December, 1893,	50 0 0	29 0 0
23	Ballyhane,	do.,	22 December, 1893,	50 0 0	55 6 10
24	Onne Island,	do.,	16 January, 1894,	100 0 0	—
25	Turnon,	Donegal,	4 February, 1894,	—	—
26	Burtinpark,	do.,	18 February, 1894,	—	—
27	Glan,	Galway,	18 February, 1894,	50 0 0	50 0 0
28	Mina,	do.,	20 February, 1894,	100 0 0	10 0 0
29	Annaghdown,	do.,	21 March, 1894,	—	—
30	Mount Partry,	do.,	27 March, 1894,	100 0 0	—
31	Burren,	Mayo,	5 April, 1894,	120 0 0	20 0 0
32	Carragee,	Galway,	20 April, 1894,	—	—
		Carried forward,		2,300 0 0	2,365 16 9
Loans Refunded.				+ £23 Repaid	

APPENDIX XXIII.—continued.

RETURN OF AGRICULTURAL BANKS IN CONGESTED DISTRICTS—continued.

No.	Name of Bank.	County.	Date of Registration.	Deposits and Loans from	
				Congested Districts Board.	Other Sources.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Brought forward, . . .	£ s. d. 2,300 0 0	£ s. d. 2,305 16 2
33	Glenbar,	Galway, . . .	12 June, 1888, . . .	*00 0 0	—
34	Cloughaneely,	Donegal, . . .	22 June, 1889, . . .	100 0 0	97 0 0
35	Clundahorky,	do., . . .	12 July, 1899, . . .	50 0 0	100 0 0
36	Moore,	Reconcomen, . . .	6 October, 1899, . . .	—	—
37	Lettismore,	Galway, . . .	6 January, 1900, . . .	50 0 0	—
38	Murneen,	Mayo, . . .	27 January, 1900, . . .	150 0 0	10 0 0
39	Elvins & Ballindine, . . .	do., . . .	12 March, 1900, . . .	100 0 0	20 0 0
40	Bekas,	do., . . .	20 March, 1900, . . .	100 0 0	—
41	Orimlin,	do., . . .	7 May, 1900, . . .	100 0 0	—
42	Glenbeck,	do., . . .	19 May, 1900, . . .	50 0 0	255 4 5
43	Bangor Erris,	do., . . .	9 June, 1900, . . .	100 0 0	—
44	Backs,	Mayo, . . .	10 July, 1900, . . .	—	—
45	Onit,	Donegal, . . .	11 August, 1900, . . .	—	—
46	Logboy,	Mayo, . . .	12 November, 1900, . . .	50 0 0	—
47	Ologher,	Donegal, . . .	15 February, 1901, . . .	100 0 0	10 0 0
48	Townavilly,	do., . . .	23 February, 1901, . . .	100 0 0	60 0 0
49	Cloanfad,	Reconcomen, . . .	25 March, 1901, . . .	*00 0 0	—
50	Lough Enake,	Donegal, . . .	11 April, 1901, . . .	100 0 0	10 0 0
51	Knockalla,	do., . . .	12 May, 1901, . . .	—	—
52	Killygarvan,	do., . . .	13 May, 1901, . . .	50 0 0	—
53	Socum,	Kerry, . . .	29 October, 1901, . . .	50 0 0	35 0 0
54	Lower Achill,	Mayo, . . .	12 December, 1901, . . .	100 0 0	—
55	Cloanacool,	Sligo, . . .	24 February, 1902, . . .	—	—
56	Belhaval,	Leitrim, . . .	10 March, 1902, . . .	50 0 0	84 0 0
57	Belerna,	Galway, . . .	2 July, 1902, . . .	100 0 0	10 0 0
58	Aghamore,	Mayo, . . .	22 January, 1903, . . .	—	—
59	Stradd,	Donegal, . . .	25 January, 1903, . . .	—	—
60	Dunaff,	do., . . .	6 February, 1903, . . .	—	—
61	Ardmalis,	do., . . .	6 February, 1903, . . .	—	—
62	Middle Achill,	Mayo, . . .	12 February, 1903, . . .	—	—
63	Newport East,	do., . . .	12 March, 1903, . . .	—	—
			Total, . . .	2,950 0 0	2,967 1 11

* Loans Refunded.

APPENDIX XXIV.

LIST of PARISHES to which GRANTS have been made under the
PARISH COMMITTEE SCHEME, for period to 31st March, 1903.

Parish.	Poor Law Union.	Net Amount of Grants made to 31st Mar., 1903.	Gross Grants sanctioned for 1902-3.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Achenry,	Tobercurry,	85 6 0	30 0 0
Addergool,	Castlebar,	42 11 6	40 0 0
Adrigole,	Castletown,	197 14 6	80 0 0
Aggona,	Belmullet,	100 0 0	—
Aglish,	do.,	86 9 8	50 0 0
Ardarae,	Ballina,	24 0 0	—
Attymass,	do.,	265 11 6	80 0 0
Aughamore,	Swinford,	447 19 8	100 0 0
Backs,	Ballina,	25 0 0	—
Ballinghaderrin,	Swinford, &c.,	482 1 6	130 0 0
Ballybough,	Claremorris and Castlereagh,	473 1 6	150 0 0
Ballycroy,	Belmullet,	299 7 8	—
Ballyhanna,	Claremorris,	230 11 6	100 0 0
Beagar-Erris,	Belmullet,	31 17 10	40 0 0
Bekun,	Claremorris,	337 19 2	80 0 0
Belmullet,	Belmullet,	245 12 6	160 0 0
Binghamstown,	do.,	—	40 0 0
Bobola,	Swinford,	402 13 11	80 0 0
Bonnadoclan,	Ballina,	238 4 0	80 0 0
Bunninadden,	Swinford,	166 19 0	80 0 0
Burrischole (Newport),	Westport,	187 17 0	100 0 0
Carmacastle,	Swinford,	696 12 3	100 0 0
Charlestown,	do.,	432 10 6	160 0 0
Claremorris,	Claremorris,	279 8 8	40 0 0
Cleconken,	Castlebar,	36 16 0	40 0 0
Curry,	Tobercurry,	428 6 7	130 0 0
Drumcliffe,	Sligo,	106 6 0	70 0 0
Foxford,	Swinford,	281 12 11	80 0 0
Gosala,	Belmullet,	194 18 2	100 0 0
Glenamaddy,	Glenamaddy,	49 15 6	80 0 0
Gurteen,	Boyle,	159 7 8	—
Islandeady,	Westport,	208 7 8	100 0 0
Keelogue,	Castlebar,	60 0 0	—
Kilgine,	Dromore West,	161 0 0	50 0 0
Kilnassey,	Swinford,	513 14 2	150 0 0
Kilmactigue,	Tobercurry,	398 18 0	100 0 0
Kilmore-Erris,	Belmullet,	55 5 7	40 0 0
Kilmoye,	Swinford,	826 2 7	200 0 0
Killicough,	do.,	830 6 3	160 0 0
Kilvina,	do.,	117 13 3	60 0 0
Knock,	Claremorris,	231 19 8	100 0 0
Loughglyn and Lisacull,	Castlereagh,	327 14 1	100 0 0
Partry,	Ballinrobe,	139 2 0	100 0 0
Strade,	Swinford,	20 0 0	—
Swinford,	do.,	950 1 11	200 0 0
Tobercurry,	Tobercurry,	428 11 0	100 0 0
Totals,		£12,283 7 5	£3,680 0 0

APPENDIX XXV.

Summary as to TABULATION PER HEAD of the POPULATION in CONSERVED and NON-CONSERVED RAILROAD DIVISIONS according to the Census of 1901.

COUNTY	CONSERVED RAILROAD DIVISIONS							Number of Railroad Divisions in County and Specified as Conserved.	Total Number of Railroad Divisions in County.	Percentage of Railroads in County under the National System in County.
	Under 10,000 Inhab.	10,000 and under 100,000	100,000 and under 1,000,000	1,000,000 and over	Total under 100,000	100,000 and over	Total Number of Railroad Divisions in County.			
Des Moines	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
Iowa	-	1	-	7	8	12	20	24	12	75
California	-	-	1	10	11	10	21	21	11	100
Nebraska	-	-	1	20	21	7	28	30	110	100
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	100	100	-
Missouri	1	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100
Delaware	1	11	1	10	12	10	10	100	100	100
Ark. W. B.	-	-	1	10	11	10	10	100	100	100
Kentucky	-	1	10	10	11	10	10	100	100	100
	10	10	10	10	10	10	100	100	100	100

APPENDIX XXVIII.

MARINE WORKS (IRELAND) ACT, 1902.

The following is the text of the Marine Works (Ireland) Act, 1902 :—

CHAPTER 24.

In Act to facilitate the execution and maintenance of Marine Works in Ireland, and for other like purposes. [8th August, 1902.]

A.D. 1902

BE it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows :—

1.—(1.) Where it is certified to the Treasury by the Lord Lieutenant that the construction, re-construction, repair, or improvement under this Act of a marine work, or the appurtenances thereof, or any approaches thereto, or any part of the same respectively, is necessary for the development of any industry or trade carried on by the inhabitants of a congested district county, and that owing to exceptional circumstances the work cannot be executed without special assistance from the State, the Treasury may make advances by way of grant to the Board of Works to be applied by them in the execution and equipment of the certified work: Provided that the Treasury shall not make any such advance unless—

Certified works, and execution thereof.

(a) they are satisfied that the Congested Districts Board, the Department of Agriculture, and local authorities have, by the free grant of land, or by agreeing to make and maintain ancillary works, or otherwise, and that persons locally interested have in such manner as aforesaid or by pecuniary contributions, given all reasonable assistance and facilities in their power towards the objects of the work; and

(b) the council of the county, or if more than one of each county, appearing to the Lord Lieutenant to be interested in the work, have agreed to pay such an annual sum as is herein-after mentioned (in this Act referred to as "the county contribution").

(2.) The Board of Works may make, or procure to be made, any surveys, maps, plans, and estimates necessary for the execution of the certified work, and the costs and expenses of and incidental to the making thereof shall be defrayed out of the advances to be made under this Act.

(3.) For the purposes of this section the Board of Works shall have all the powers conferred by the Lands Clauses Acts upon the promoters of an undertaking: Provided that for the said purposes the award of the arbitrator under those Acts shall be final, and the provisions of those Acts with respect to traverses shall not apply.

(4.) The Board of Works may execute the certified work, or, with the approval of the Treasury, enter into an agreement or contract with any county or district council, or any public department or person, for the execution thereof or any part thereof, or any work ancillary thereto.

2. Subject to the provisions of this section, the county contribution in respect of a certified work shall, where one county only is interested in the work, be such an annual sum as the Lord Lieutenant may fix, being not less than one-and-a-half per cent. of the total cost of the work, and shall, where more than one county is so interested, be such proportionate part of the said annual sum as the Lord Lieutenant, having regard to the prospective benefit to the inhabitants of the county from the work, may fix:

Amount of county contribution.

Provided that, if there is at any time standing to the credit of the general maintenance fund herein-after mentioned a sum of not less than six thousand pounds, the Lord Lieutenant may reduce the county contributions in respect of all certified works by a uniform per-centage, but the reduction shall be so calculated that the contributions as and when reduced shall be sufficient for the purpose of defraying the expenses and charges payable out of the general maintenance fund.

A.D. 1902.

Provided nevertheless that if, at any time after such reduction as aforesaid has been made, the general maintenance fund is, in the opinion of the Lord Lieutenant, insufficient for the said purpose, he may in like manner increase the said contributions, but the amount of any contribution shall not exceed the amount originally fixed by him.

Provisions with respect to payment of county contributions.

3.—(1.) The county contribution, in the case of a county borough, shall be payable out of the borough fund or borough rate, and, in the case of any other county, shall be payable out of the county fund, and may be raised equally by means of the poor rate, either over the whole county, or over the whole of any county district or districts comprised in the county, according as the county council with the approval of the Lord Lieutenant may determine.

61 & 62 Vict., c. 37.

(2.) The Lord Lieutenant may make an order for the payment of any sum due by a county council to the Board of Works in respect of a county contribution, and, upon such order being made, section eighty of the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, relating to imperative precepts, shall apply to that sum.

General maintenance fund.

4. All certified works shall be vested in the Board of Works, and for the purposes of this section that Board shall establish a general maintenance fund, and shall carry thereto all county contributions, and, subject as aforesaid, the expenses of the inspection, maintenance, and repair of the certified works, and the salaries or remuneration of any harbour constables or collectors of tolls and rates, appointed for the purposes of the certified works, shall be defrayed by that Board out of the said fund, and, in case and so far as that fund is insufficient, out of moneys provided by Parliament: Provided that the Board of Works may, with the sanction of the Treasury, lease the work or the revenue thereof to any county or district council, or public department or person, for such term and subject to such conditions as the Treasury may sanction.

Freedom from increased assessments to local rates.

5. A certified work, or any work ancillary thereto, shall not, for a period of ten years from the completion of the work, be assessed to any local rate at a higher value than that at which the land occupied by the work would have been assessed if it had remained in the condition in which it was immediately before it was acquired for the purposes of the work.

Tolls, rates, and rent.

6 & 7 WIL. 4, c. 108.

6.—(1.) The Chief Secretary may, with the approval of the Treasury, fix the tolls and rates to be paid by vessels using any certified work, and on all or any live stock, fish, goods, or articles landed or shipped at any certified work, and for the purpose of enforcing payment thereof section thirteen of the Public Works (Ireland) Act, 1836 (which provides for the appointment of collectors and enforcing payment of tolls), is incorporated with this Act.

(2.) The tolls and rates payable in respect of a certified work and received by the Board of Works shall be paid or credited by them to the council of the county interested in the work, or, where more than one county is so interested, to the councils of the interested counties respectively, in the same proportions as the respective county contributions of those councils in respect of the work:

Provided that if in any year the total amount of tolls and rates received by the Board of Works in respect of the work exceeds the total amount of the said county contribution or contributions, the balance shall be carried to the general maintenance fund under this Act.

(3.) The last preceding subsection shall apply, with such modifications as the Treasury may in each case sanction, to any rent reserved by a lease of a certified work, or the revenue thereof, in like manner as it applies to the said tolls and rates.

Bye-laws, 9 Vict., c. 3.

7.—(1.) Sections seventy and seventy-one of the Fisheries (Ireland) Act, 1846 (relating to bye-laws), are incorporated with this Act, but all bye-laws made thereunder relating to any certified work shall be subject to the approval of the Lord Lieutenant.

- (2.) The limits within which the Board of Works shall have power to make such byelaws, and which shall be deemed to be the limit to which their jurisdiction extends for all purposes (including the power to levy tolls and rates) connected with a certified work, shall comprise the work and the appurtenances thereof and an area below high-water mark within a distance of two hundred yards from the seaward extremities of the work in every direction. A.D. 1902.
8. The Board of Works may appoint a harbour constable for any certified work for the purposes specified in section nine of the Grand Jury (Ireland) Act, 1853, at such salary as the Treasury may sanction, and such harbour constable shall have all the powers conferred on a harbour constable by that section. Harbour constable. 16 & 17 Vict., c. 136.
- 9.—(1.) Any money raised under section four of the Railways (Ireland) Act, 1896, may be applied for the purposes of advances under this Act, and the limit of five hundred thousand pounds under that section on the total amount advanced shall be increased to six hundred thousand pounds. Provision of money for purposes of Act. 59 & 60 Vict., c. 84.
- (2.) Any money received by the Board of Works in respect of any means of communication assisted by them in pursuance of section nine of the Railways (Ireland) Act, 1896, and not applicable for the purposes of that Act, shall be applied by them for the purposes for which advances under this Act are applicable. 50 & 60 Vict., c. 84.
10. The Lord Lieutenant may, with the consent of the Treasury, declare that the reconstruction, repair, or improvement of the harbour of Lisnannon, in the County of Clare, shall be regarded as a certified work under this Act, notwithstanding that the work may not be necessary for the development of any trade or industry carried on by the inhabitants of a congested districts county, and thereupon the foregoing provisions of this Act shall apply to that work, with the following modifications:— Provision with respect to harbour of Lisnannon.
- (1.) The advance to be made by the Treasury shall not exceed two-thirds of the cost of the execution and equipment of the work;
- (2.) The balance of that cost shall be defrayed by the Department of Agriculture, and by persons locally interested, in such proportions as may be agreed upon; and
- (3.) Any reference in this Act to the Congested Districts Board shall not apply.
- 11.—(1.) Where any marine work has become the public property of a county, in pursuance of section seven of the Grand Jury (Ireland) Act, 1853, the council of the county and the Board of Works may agree that the work shall become vested in the Board of Works, and shall be inspected, maintained, and kept in repair by that Board, out of the general maintenance fund under this Act, and such agreement shall have effect accordingly, and the provisions of this Act relating to certified works vested in that Board shall thereupon apply to the said work. Provision with respect to marine work being the public property of counties. 16 & 17 Vict., c. 136.
- (2.) An agreement under this section shall contain a covenant for the payment to the Board of Works by the county council of such an annual sum as the Lord Lieutenant may certify to be properly payable by the council as a county contribution in respect of the work, and the provisions of this Act relating to county contributions shall apply to that sum.
12. In this Act—
- The expression "marine work" includes any physical construction or operation required for or connected with the purposes of navigation;
- The expression "the Board of Works" means the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland;
- The expression "the Department of Agriculture" means the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland; and
- The expressions "the Congested Districts Board" and "congested districts county" have the same meanings as in the Purchase of Land (Ireland) Act, 1891. Definitions. 54 & 55 Vict., c. 48.
13. This Act may be cited as the Marine Works (Ireland) Act, 1902. Short title. H

APPENDIX XXIX.

LIST OF WORKS proposed to be carried out by the Commissioners of Public Works under the Marine Works (Ireland) Act, 1902.

County.	Name of Work.	Amount proposed to be allocated.
		£
Cork, . . .	Cape Clear Harbour,	6,000
Donegal, . . .	Gortinsate Pier,	6,000
" . . .	Falcorrib Landing Place,	1,000
Galway, . . .	Cleggan Pier,	2,000
" . . .	Roundstone Pier,	2,000
" . . .	Aran Isles Pier,	2,400
Mayo, . . .	Inishlyre Harbour,	40,000
" . . .	Inishlyre Railway Deviation and Approaches,	35,000
" . . .	Belmullet Piers or Jetties (Funds to be provided from unexpended balances under Railway (Ireland) Act, 1895),	24,000

APPENDIX XXX.

APPENDIX III

Particulars of Estates and Farms purchased for the Reliance of Homeless and Migrants, with Statement of Expenditures and Receipts.*

Name of Farm	County	Date of Purchase	Acreage Acq.	Total Land Value before	EXPENDITURE					REVENUE			Price at which sold to Settlers or Public	Number of Towns Paid for	Name of Town
					Price of Pac.	Balance of Cash Paid, &c.	Purchase of Town Lots, &c.	Total Purchase Money	Depreciation and other Expenses	Cash Receipts		Balance, Profit, or Loss before			
										Amount Received for Public Land	Cash Proceeds					Balance, Profit, or Loss before
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Flanagan	Galway	22 Mar., 1880	1,440	120	1,560	127	0	0	1,687	1,000	1,000	1,400	0,287	7	Flanagan
Clare Island	Mayo	25 Mar., 1880	2,100	107	2,207	170	0	0	2,377	0,000	0,000	1,900	477	7	Clare Island
Larne	Galway	14 Aug., 1880	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0,000	0,000	1,000	0,000	0	Larne
Thomson	"	2 April, 1880	1,200	120	1,320	0	0	0	1,320	1,000	1,000	1,000	0,000	0	Thomson
Lerick	Mayo	12 Feb., 1880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0	Lerick
Curranmore	Donegal	20 Feb., 1880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0	Curranmore
Port Royal	Mayo	10 Mar., 1880	0,000	0	0,000	0	0	0	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0	Port Royal
Blackhall	Galway	18 April, 1880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0	Blackhall
Belmullet	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Belmullet
Northside Farm, Ballinacorney	"	20 April, 1880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0	Northside Farm Ballinacorney
Ballinacorney (Farm)	Mayo	20 July, 1880	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0	Ballinacorney
O'Donoghue's	"	2 Dec., 1880	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	1,000	0,000	0,000	1,000	0,000	0	O'Donoghue's
Knockanure, No. 1	"	12 Dec., 1880	100	100	200	0	0	0	200	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0	Knockanure, No. 1
Knockanure, No. 2	"	12 Dec., 1880	100	100	200	0	0	0	200	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0	Knockanure, No. 2
Knockanure, No. 3	"	12 Dec., 1880	100	100	200	0	0	0	200	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0	Knockanure, No. 3
Knockanure, No. 4	"	12 Dec., 1880	100	100	200	0	0	0	200	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0	Knockanure, No. 4
Knockanure, No. 5	"	12 Dec., 1880	100	100	200	0	0	0	200	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0	Knockanure, No. 5
Knockanure, No. 6	"	12 Dec., 1880	100	100	200	0	0	0	200	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0	Knockanure, No. 6
Knockanure, No. 7	"	12 Dec., 1880	100	100	200	0	0	0	200	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0	Knockanure, No. 7
Knockanure, No. 8	"	12 Dec., 1880	100	100	200	0	0	0	200	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0	Knockanure, No. 8
Knockanure, No. 9	"	12 Dec., 1880	100	100	200	0	0	0	200	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0	Knockanure, No. 9
Knockanure, No. 10	"	12 Dec., 1880	100	100	200	0	0	0	200	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0	Knockanure, No. 10
Knockanure, No. 11	"	12 Dec., 1880	100	100	200	0	0	0	200	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0	Knockanure, No. 11
Knockanure, No. 12	"	12 Dec., 1880	100	100	200	0	0	0	200	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0	Knockanure, No. 12
Knockanure, No. 13	"	12 Dec., 1880	100	100	200	0	0	0	200	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0	Knockanure, No. 13
Knockanure, No. 14	"	12 Dec., 1880	100	100	200	0	0	0	200	0,000	0,000	0,000	0,000	0	Knockanure, No. 14

[illegible]

* The terms of purchase of other vehicles or things, not shown in this statement, have been agreed by, but the signatures have not yet been signed.
 * The expenditures in paragraph 4 include the tax thereon, but do not include the goods or services purchased. Expenses of administration are not included.
 * In these cases the court provided the purchase price out of the assets of the estate. The court clerk provided the tax. The court clerk was concerned in the matter of the estate of the deceased.

No. 10468.

DUBLIN CASTLE,

29th May, 1903.

SIR,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, forwarding, for submission to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, the Twelfth Annual Report of the Congested Districts Board for Ireland for the year ending 31st March, 1903.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. B. DOUGHERTY.

The Secretary,

Congested Districts Board,

23, Rutland-square, Dublin.

DUBLIN: Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office,
By ALAN THOM & Co. (Limited), 87 88 & 89, Abbey-street.